THE

PALL MALL GAZETTE

An Evening Newspaper and Review.

No. 7322.—Vol. XLVIII. *TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER* 4, 1888. *Price One Penny.*

THE WELSH MOVEMENT AND ITS LESSONS.

Mr. Gladstone's visit to Wrexham, and the curious little commotion which it has occasioned among the Welsh on account of the admixture of politics with the sacred rites of the Eisteddfod, has naturally directed attention to the Principality. The mass of mankind never look up from the engrossing pursuit of their own private affairs unless their attention is caught by the glare of some sensational event, the crash of some great catastrophe that peals like a tocsin through the din of their daily life. Battles, sieges, riots, executions, martyrdoms are the indispensable stock in trade of the great Thaumaturgist who uses mundane events to impress what are called the lessons of history on the minds of men. Poor little Wales has few such to offer. Her annals are somewhat humdrum. She is as sober-suited as the matron Night, but the lessons she has to teach us are well worth reading, bearing directly as they do upon the most inveterate delusions which mislead mankind.

The first of these delusions is that monopoly is the road to success. Almost all Churches imagine that if they can but have the field to themselves, all to themselves, to the exclusion of every other competitor, they will be able to have everything their own way. As they are able to give this convenient doctrine an apparent apostolic whitewash by the adroit use of various texts concerning the unity of the Church and the sin of schism, they usually succeed in getting a fair trial for their nostrum. At one age or another Churches in every land have succeeded in inducing the civil power to try to kill out dissent as a deadly sin. For a time, no doubt, when there is any dissent left to be killed, the exercise necessitated by the slaughtering gives the Church an appearance of vigorous vitality. But when it has succeeded, often in precise proportion as it has succeeded, the moment of its triumph marks the beginning of its decay. For a time there is a period of spiritual torpor. The dominant Church, like a huge python gorged with its prey, becomes inert, motionless, almost dead save its digestion. Then in the due course of time there comes a revival, often in the most obscure and vulgar fashion, of spiritual life. Against this by the law of its being the dominant Church begins to war. It may win occasional successes, but the lassitude born of sloth and the lack of the constant training of the struggle for existence tell upon it in the end, and the Church perishes by the means it relied upon to secure its perpetual ascendency. In Wales, as Mr. A. C. Humphreys-Owen reminds us in the very interesting letter which he has addressed to the *Standard*, the experiment has been fully tried with conclusive results. Two hundred years ago the Welsh were Royalists, Cavaliers, and Jacobites. When Puritanism vivified religious life in England and Scotland, Anglicanism reigned supreme in the Principality. What has been the result? The religious revival of the eighteenth century was directed against the dominant Church, and at this moment the majority of the Welsh people are vehemently opposed to the Church which two hundred years ago seemed to have the whole country in the hollow of her hand. And as if to illustrate still more forcibly the significance of this lesson, the Church is strongest spiritually where she is weakest politically, and it is precisely in those districts where she retains her monopoly that she has lost her influence. Mr. Humphreys-Owen says:—

> In the towns of Wales, where (by the nature of the case) the Church is more or less a voluntary body, the Tory or Church party (it is the same thing) is strong. In the rural districts (where the clergy are established, each as the petty despot of his parish), at the graveyard, and in the school, the Liberal strength is overwhelming.

We see the same phenomena in England, where it is the rural labourers who will carry Disestablishment, not the town artisans, and it is visible on a far wider and more imposing scale in Russia, where the Orthodox Church enjoys a monopoly, and is protected to death by the State. In religion as in commerce competition is the soul of business, and monopoly is only bankruptcy at one remove.

The second lesson which the Welsh teach us is that much as wire-pullers and high officials and society people may despise the obscure beginnings of religious revivals, it is there where we must look for the secret springs of the forces which ultimately dominate the politics of nations. Wales to-day gives almost a solid vote for Home Rule largely because the Calvinistic Methodists last century preached Evangelical religion on the hill-side and in the village, amid the sneers of the cultured and the active persecution of the intolerant possessors of the Anglican monopoly. Electioneerers, intriguing politicians, great statesmen, these deal but with the manipulation of the living forces amidst which they live. The obscure and humble fanatic, whether he is called a preaching friar in the Middle Ages, a Puritan in the seventeenth century, a Methodist in the eighteenth, a Ritualist or a Salvationist in the nineteenth is the man who creates them. The beginning of a new force in the affairs of this world is usually a very vulgar and contemptible affair. If fools and children should never see anything half done, it is only the wisest who can see the promise and potency of new life in the fishermen of Galilee and the pinched fanatics of the *Mayflower*.

> O Truth! O Freedom! how are ye still born
> In the rude stable in the manger nursed.
> What humble hands unbar those gates of morn
> Through which the splendours of the New Day burst.

As it has been, so it will ever be. The Old Truth which has become fossilized into formulas and surfeited with the riches of possession, ever opposes the New, which is usually squalid and vulgar enough in its surroundings to provoke derision and invite persecution. But give it time to grow, and even the Tadpoles and the Tapers will discern the importance of the Methodist and all his tribe.

UGLY LONDON.

By Mr. William Morris.

Ouida's article on the ugliness of London does, as you suggest, call for remarks from those who care at all for the real pleasure of life for themselves and others. But the subject is so wide that to begin with I had better limit it; for, as has been often said, London is not a town, but a country covered with houses. Now, the London which presents itself to Ouida is not the London of the matchmakers and dock-labourers in the East, or of the brickmakers and gas-workers of the west: she is not thinking of the slums beyond Bethnal-green, or those of Fulham and Latimer-road, but of the shops and dwellings of the bourgeoisie, middle and upper (for England has no aristocracy). Of this well-to-do London, therefore, I will say a few words.

And first that her criticism of it is quite undeniable. I admit that it is not fair to compare bourgeois London with Venice, which is still a mediæval city; or with Florence, which, though for years past now completely modernized, contains so many glorious monuments of the times of art. The proper city to compare London with is Paris, which is now entirely modern, and like London is not a mere makeshift accessory to a set of workshops, an encampment of capitalists and their machines, as are Manchester, Glasgow, and Birmingham, but a centre, political, social and intellectual, of a great system. Well, there are, I should think, few Londoners who do not feel exhilarated and happy with the change from London to Paris, who are not forced to admit that they have left something which is not pleasant and come to something which is. And yet please to note that, except for a few monuments of art, the buildings in Paris are quite without beauty, and are generally actively ugly. Paris is no longer a beautiful city, but it is delightful compared with London. You can stroll with pleasure in Paris; in London you cannot, unless you are a philosopher or a fool; you can only go from one piece of business to another.

There is, indeed, as Ouida says, something soul-deadening and discouraging in the ugliness of London; other ugly cities may be rougher and more savage in their brutality, but none are so desperately shabby, so irredeemably vulgar as London. It is difficult to express in words the feeling with which this "cockney nightmare" burdens me; "discouraging" is still the best word I can find. Or may I call in an analogy drawn from another sense than that of sight? There are certainly smells which are more depressing and deadly to pleasure than those which are frankly the nastiest: the refuse of gasworks, the brickfields in the calm summer evening, the faint, sweet smell of a suspicious drain, the London wood pavement at two o'clock on a hot, close summer morning—these kinds of smells are more lowering than the kind of stench that drives one to write furiously to the district surveyor. And the quality of London ugliness is just of this heart-sickening kind.

Well, I find that I can do little more than endorse Ouida's criticism on bourgeois London. As to the remedies for this shabby misery, I will suggest two or three things which might be done, but which I cannot venture to call "remedies." First a negative step

In case it should be possible to improve London streets architecturally, it would be well to abolish the Metropolitan Building Act, which, passed at a time when we had reached bottom in architectural degradation allows all sorts of shabby abortions to be set up, while it forces architects to forego many pieces of inventiveness and picturesqueness, or to attempt "squaring" the surveyor. For the rest, by all means as many trees in the streets as we can get; and, by the way, they should not be pruned like pear-trees in an orchard house, as the custom now is. They are almost all American planes, and whatever beauty can be got out of that tree is to be had by allowing it to grow freely; besides, the more they spread, the more they will hide the houses.

Again, bourgeois London would be made much pleasanter by taking away all the railings of the square gardens and throwing them open to the public. What grass was left in them should not be walked upon, but basketed or coped in, as is done in Paris. This would be no loss, as London trodden grass is a very depressing growth, and fine trees rising out of the pavement have a decidedly noble look.

You see these are feeble palliatives—attempts, that is, to make Hell happy, instead of a resolution to get rid of it; and yet the last of them is clearly impossible under the present state of things. In truth, the only point in which I seem to differ from Ouida is that whereas she says it would be easy to make bourgeois London joyous, I say it would not only be not easy, but impossible. It is unreasonable to expect it to be otherwise. Rich London is the creature of slum-London, of poor London; and though I do not say that the London slums are worse than those of other big cities, yet they together with the rich quarters make up the monstrosity we call London, which is at once the centre and the token of that slavery of commercialism which has taken the place of the slaveries of the past; and it is fitting that those who profit (?) by this slavery should have its results brought home to them most obviously in its headquarters. The sickening hideousness of London, the metropolis of the nation, which has worked out the sum of commercialism most completely, seems to me a mark of disgrace branded on our wire-drawn refinement to show that it is based on the worst kind of theft—legal stealing from the poor.

THE RAGGED SCHOOL UNION.

AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. H. R. WILLIAMS.

IN a corner of "The Healtheries" a curious print used to be exhibited. It represented an enormous tree with many branches, and on each of the branches, as well as on the stem, some words were printed. An elderly lady going the round of the Exhibition with her daughter, one day approached the print, and was asked the meaning of the extraordinary tree. "It is the tree of knowledge of good and evil," was the explanation, and the visitors passed on. The old lady, however, was mistaken; for the tree did not, at least not in its literary meaning, represent a tree which grew in Paradise, but rather one that has its roots in the lowest parts of earthly soil, and is for ever growing towards the celestial heights. It was, in fact, an ingenious design by which the Ragged School Union have endeavoured to show at a glance the number of institutions which have grown from the ragged-schools, represented by the stem which, after nearly half a century's vigorous growth has now become a mighty forest tree, under whose branches innumerable unprotected human fledglings have found, and are still finding, the care and shelter which their own homes would not, or could not, afford them. During the summer the little "ragged scholars" have a good time; for, as far as possible, they are all provided with some kind of a treat—from a fortnight's holiday in the country or at the seaside, down to a day in a green park near London, or in the grounds of some wealthy friend of the institution. In the course of last week treat after treat of this kind has been going on. A large party of teachers were entertained in the grounds of Dollis Hill by the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen; six schools went out for a day's merrymaking in Bushey Park; a party of sixty children were escorted to Broadstairs for a fortnight's fun; and another party, consisting of the pupils of the King Edward Industrial schools, had a delightful day in the charming grounds of Mr. H. R. Williams's home at Hornsey. Mr. Williams is one of those who have helped to cultivate the Ragged School Union tree ever since it was a mere stripling; he has worked among the poorest of the poor with unceasing energy for over forty years; and his account of the work, from its beginning to the present day, as given to our representative, will no doubt be interesting to our readers:—

"You wish to know how the work was first begun," said Mr. Williams. "It was begun in a very small way indeed, by three gentlemen who were doing some work among the poor in the East of London. They, and no doubt many others, had each tried to do something to better the condition of the very poor. What their condition was it is quite impossible to tell, and if it were told it would not be believed to-day. Nobody but those who at that time went into their miserable homes can have any idea of how the poor lived in those days; and to give instances of what we often saw and heard and experienced would at present only be received as sensational stories—although no sensational story could ever depict the utter misery, the filth, the horrible atmosphere, moral and physical, in which thousands of families lived in all the poorer parts of London."

"Then the present state of things, bad as it is, compares favourably with the past?"

"There is no comparison at all. The present is like—I was going to say Heaven: but it is so immeasurably superior, so altogether changed, that unless one had lived through it and seen the change with one's own eyes, it is hardly possible to credit it. The worst of courts and alleys are to-day better than many of those which forty years ago could not by any means be called the worst, and all round things have improved in a way which is nothing short of marvellous. But to return to the ragged-schools. Individual workers, as I said, had been busy everywhere among the poor, but no organized efforts had yet been made till these three gentlemen combined to start the first ragged-school, in order to get hold of the children, for they saw that it was to the children that they must look for a better state of things in the future. I should mention here that the first school which they started in London was not altogether the first place of the kind, as Dr. Guthrie had already opened a similar one in Edinburgh. It was only a miserable little room which they were able to take, having but very scant means at their disposal; but in those days a shed, an arch under a bridge, or in fact any place which afforded some shelter was considered quite a good schoolroom. Almost immediately after the formation of the Union, Lord Shaftesbury—then Lord Ashley—gave his sympathy and powerful aid to the work, and up to the day of his death he has always been our staunchest friend and helper. At first our schools were only night and Sunday schools, into which the children soon began to flock in such numbers that we had to turn hundreds of them away from our doors after the room was crammed to excess."

"Then you had no difficulty in persuading them to come?"

"Not the slightest. On the contrary, they thronged around our doors summarily demanding admittance on the strength of their poverty. "We are ragged children," they would say, "and these are our schools; you *must* let us in." That was not always an easy thing as long as we had only accommodation for a very small number; but, thanks to Lord Ashley's speeches in the House, and thanks to the press, which has always given us its liberal aid, public sympathy soon rallied round us, and we were enabled to extend our work."

"And what did you teach in those first classes? Were they merely opened to give religious instruction or did you also go into the mysteries of the three R's?"

We did both, and both in religious and secular knowledge we found an ignorance which was altogether appalling. Talk of heathens in the dark parts of the world! There were heathens by the thousands in our very midst who had no more idea of anything whatever connected with religion, or with any other subject generally taught at schools, than the natives in the unexplored parts of Africa. The dense, impenetrable ignorance in which they lived was altogether overwhelming, and yet they were as sharp and quick and intelligent, or indeed far more so, than the children of the less fortunate classes. The way in which these children lived, and had to make their own living nearly as soon as they could walk, made them precocious and unchild-like, and a child of four was more like the average child of six or seven."

"How long was it before you saw that there was any improvement among your pupils?"

"A long time; so long, indeed, that sometimes we got disheartened and thought that all our endeavours were in vain. But it came at last; after some three or four years they began to be less ferocious, less ignorant, and less filthy and degraded. They began to understand our language, whereas formerly we had to learn theirs before we could make ourselves understood, and they began to have some faint perception of the ordinary decencies of human life. Still they remained very independent, and unless their teachers were very firm they would have the upper hand in no time. I remember, for instance, that for a long time after I had begun to teach a class in the King Edward-street Ragged School, out of which was developed the King Edward Certified Industrial Schools, the original Ragged School still continuing its good work on the old lines, my lads would always become restless and take their departure towards eight o'clock on Sunday nights. After a time I resolved to put a stop to it, and when they made the usual rush to the door I forestalled them, turning the key, and putting my back against the door, saying, 'You stay here to the end of the lesson. School is not over yet.' They begged and pleaded, they howled and swore, but I would not let them past. 'Why can't you wait till we finish? Tell me the reason why you have to go?' I said, and received the only answer that 'business must be attended to?' They were so fierce and strong—and some of them were big lads of fourteen and fifteen—that finally I had to give in. They pushed me with main force away from the door, rushed past, and went to do their 'business,' which consisted in easing the pockets of the church-goers on their way home. The way in which I found that my school was improving was curious. I had a big lad, who was lame and always walked with a stick, but who, nevertheless, was a kind of king among the rest. He was surly and cunning, and he was one of the cleverest pickpockets, but he attended school regularly. Once he stopped away for some weeks, and then turned up again one Sunday evening, looking gaunt and haggard. 'What is the matter, my lad,' I asked him, 'are you not well?' For some time he did not answer, but when I repeated my question he looked suddenly up, and gasped out in a hoarse voice, 'I'm starving.' 'I am sorry for that,' I said, 'but you should have come to me, and I could at least have tried to keep you from starving.' Afterwards he told me why he had starved. He had, time after time, heard the text repeated 'Thou God seest me,' and at last, whenever he was on the point of stealing an article, the words shot like lightning through his ignorant mind, and, he concluded, 'I can't do it, and I'm starving.' He never stole again, and I believe the younger lads, whose chief he had been, were influenced by him, for in a short time I found that a real improvement had taken place. We found some work for the lame lad and he became a steady worker, but the cholera snatched him away in 1850 or '51. I believe that at other schools it was the same; after some years of patient and persevering work good results began to appear, and have ever increased up to the present day. As the work grew we found that a large number of children were entirely homeless, and in order to keep them from absolute starvation we began to open Homes and Refuges and Industrial Schools, in the former of which they were sheltered, clothed, and

fed, while in the latter they were taught a trade, or the girls were trained as domestic servants, so that afterwards they could make their own living."

"But did not the parents interfere with you and try to get their children back after you had trained them?"

"Yes, they did, and we have had many and many a case before the magistrate before the Industrial Schools Act was passed, and in every case we had to give the child up to the parents, the magistrate often expressing to me his regret that this should be so, but adding that the law was on the side of the parents. In time we also opened day schools, under the care of paid teachers, the other agencies being still conducted by voluntary teachers. I may here remark that of all those who have ever given us their help none have more deserved our gratitude than the voluntary teachers, who have so faithfully and so perseveringly given their time and their talents to us. These self-sacrificing workers were drawn from all ranks of society, but the greater proportion of them have always been men and women of the working classes, whose few leisure hours were nobly given, and who, under the most trying circumstances, have worked on, expecting no other reward than that of knowing that they were helping to elevate the lowest of the low. We can never say too much in praise of our voluntary workers, and not a small part of the great success of our work has been due to them and their patient and cheerful labours. Since the Education Act was passed in 1870 our day schools have, however, become more or less absorbed in the Board schools; and although we have some still, we hope that before long we shall be able to close them all and make our work once again merely philanthropic and religious. People are apt to think that under the present circumstances there is no longer any necessity for such missionary labours at home, but those who are acquainted with the true state of things, know only too well how much room there is still for an immense amount of work, and how a large number of little children are still utterly desolate and destitute, and in sore need of the Samaritan-like efforts of the Ragged School teacher. As a proof that the Union, whose offices are at Exeter Hall, still requires the contributions of the benevolent, I may mention that it has at the present time two hundred ragged school missions connected with it, located in the poorest parts of Greater London, and exercising an influence for good upon some 80,000 or more children and their parents."

"But, on the whole, Mr. Williams, you think the present condition of the poor in our large towns compares favourably with that of, say, twenty-five years ago?"

"Undoubtedly, undoubtedly. The difference is immense, incomparable, and it is still becoming more marked every year. But with all that, the state of our poor is not yet by any means what it ought to be, and much more work lies ready for the hands of as many workers as we can get."

With this Mr. Williams got up to receive Lord Aberdeen, the president of the Union, who, accompanied by the Countess Aberdeen, had come to see the industrial school children disport themselves on the lovely lawns and under the magnificent trees of the Priory.

*ST. GILES'S, CRIPPLEGATE**

ALONG with his abomination for the existing form of London government the average municipal reformer would own to a feeling of undistinguishing contempt for those men who, in our vestries, manage the affairs of the metropolis. Happily, among this number are many with keen intelligence, whose hatred of mismanagement forces them to take an active part in parochial affairs, and a notable example of these is to be found in the writer of the present volume. Mr. J. J. Baddeley, a churchwarden of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, has written a highly interesting volume, "while full of public and private business, and with comparatively little time at his disposal, except that obtained by a free expenditure of midnight oil." Apart from its interesting local traditions and the invaluable records in the archives of the vestry, which shed considerable light on the every day life of Englishmen between the thirteenth and seventeenth centuries, St. Giles's Church is chiefly remarkable for the historic men who lie buried in its vaults. It was here that the famous John Foxe ("Book of Martyrs") was laid to rest in 1587; and later, in 1594, that brave and gallant sailor Sir Martin Frobisher, who played so conspicuous a part in the defeat of the Spanish Armada, and whose great actions were suitably recalled, during the late tercentenary, by the erection in the church of a memorial of rare taste and splendid workmanship. Here also was buried Margaret Lucy, who died in 1634. She was the daughter of Sir Thomas Lucy, of Charlecote, Warwickshire, whom Shakspeare described as "a Parliament man, a justice of peace, At home a poor scarecrow, in London an ass." But the name that stands foremost in the roll, and which will perpetuate the memory and invest with veneration the ruins of the church, is that of John Milton. He was buried in 1674, and the following is the simple entry that stands in the registers: "John Milton, gentleman, consumption, chancel, 12 [November]." Born in Bread-street, he spent the greater part of his life in and around the parish of St. Giles. It was while living in Artillery-row in 1667 that he published his "Paradise Lost;" and "Paradise Regained" and "Samson Agonistes" followed in 1671. Milton rests next to his father, who died in 1646. During the latter part of the sixteenth century and onward, the parish of St. Giles was the haunt of the nobility and aristocracy. It was to the Earl of Bridgewater, while living in his town house in Bridgewater-square, within the parish, that Milton dedicated his "Comus: a Masque."

Equally interesting and instructive, as indicating the enormous progress that has been made in criminal jurisprudence, are the annals of penal punishment still extant. The following is taken from the "Middlesex Sessions Rolls," under the 7th year of James:—"True Bill—Traitorously and feloniously diminishing certain moneys by clipping and filing them, to wit, two silver pieces called Elizabeth's shillinges, one silver piece Phillipp and Mary shillinge, two silver pieces called King James's halfe-shillinges, and nineteen silver pieces called Elizabeth's half-shillinges. Found guilty, and sentenced to be taken from the Court in which they were arraigned to Newgate Gaol, thence to Tyburne gallows, and there to be executed as traitors, with all the usual incidents of such an execution."

The following items would appear to indicate that the love of "wittles" and the bibulous tendency which are the distinguishing characteristics of the modern vestrymen are not so much acquired as inherited capacities:—1704: Ordered "That the present Churchwardens doe provide a dinner on Holy Thursday, and that the charge thereof be allowed in the accounts." 1704: Ordered, "That there be a dinner on Allhallows Day as hath been accustomed."

It being found that the members of the vestry in dining travelled beyond the limit of expenses ordered by the vestry, the following curious minute appears: Order, "That the churchwardens for the time being do in future on All Saints' Day and other dinners at the Parish expense, call for the reckoning at six o'clock in the evening, that so the expense of such dinner may not amount to more than the sum allowed by the vestry for such purpose."

The volume concludes with a recital of the various bequests made from time to time by inhabitants of the parish for the repairs of the church and the relief of the poor within the parish. These bequests have been made and have accumulated from so early a date as 1274.

* "An Account of the Church and Parish of St. Giles, Without Cripplegate, in the City of London." By J. J. Baddeley. (Chapel Works, Moor-lane. 1888.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

A GRUMBLE AT THE SURTAX.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—The difficulties as to the payment of the surtax is so great that merchants pay the 7*s.* rather than put up with the delay, and trust to the Customs to return the difference (Government investments return 2½ per cent. to 4 per cent. interest; but depositing money without security is not business). The wine trade is not united, or the surtax would collapse at once. The whole thing is a farce, and is simply ruining the champagne trade, which is difficult enough as it is. Original invoices are open to all Government stores and railway contractors. Orders from clubs, hotels, &c., are cancelled because the wine required cannot be obtained through the delay caused by the Customs.—We are, Sir, yours faithfully,

Harp-lane, E.C. DANIEL C. COLEY AND CO.

THE FUTURE OF THE TYPEWRITER.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—Referring to the letter in your issue of the 29th inst., signed by Mr. John Harrison, I ask you in justice to insert the following extract from the Toronto *Empire* of the 14th August:—

CANADIAN SHORTHAND SOCIETY.—The Typewriting Speed Committee at a midnight examination of the single sentence competition found the four leading contestants had written as follows in the five minutes—Mr. Osborne (Caligraph), 646 words gross, 627 net; Mr. McGurrin (Remington), 638 gross, 608 net; Mrs. Henderson (Caligraph), 621 gross, 603 net; Miss McE. Orr (Remington), 579 gross, 574 net. Mr. Osborne gets the silver medal for the highest rate of speed yet recorded.

—Yours very truly, T. DAVISON.

August 30.

PROTECTION FOR ENGINE DRIVERS.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—In all the interesting accounts we have had lately of the speed of railway trains, the writers all agree on one point—namely, that our engine drivers are a splendid body of men, doing for small pay probably the most trying and responsible duty any mortals have to perform. My object in writing is to point out what any traveller may see for himself—namely, that there are two kinds of engines, one is provided with an iron shelter for the drivers, and the other is not; it is unnecessary to take up your space in pointing out the cruelty of making men drive engines at great speed in the face of a blinding storm of rain, snow, or hail absolutely without protection. I called attention to this matter in the *Standard* some time ago, and a correspondent, who fully endorsed what I stated, said that these unprotected engines were used chiefly on short journeys on local lines. It is as easy to get drenched to the skin in a short journey as in a long one, and any one who looks for them will find these shelterless engines on every line, and attached to all kinds of trains.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

St. Dunstan's House, E.C. R. B. MARSTON.

P.S.—Since writing to you I have had a chat with another engine driver on the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, while waiting for my train. His engine was unprovided with the iron shelter; and I asked him why it was so. He said, "all the old engines are like this, sir." I said, "How often do you get wet?" "Whenever it rains; me and my mate was wet to the skin yesterday" (Tuesday). He said he would much prefer to work an engine which afforded some protection from wind, rain, sleet, snow, and last but not least a burning sun, that he and his mate had to do just the same work as the men on the newer engines, and hinted that the men dare not complain, or ask that the small expense of fitting a shelter to the old engines should be incurred. If some of the directors of our railways were made to travel in a storm of rain on an engine without a shelter they would probably think a little more of the comfort of their drivers and stokers.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

Speculation is naturally rife concerning the course which the Parnell Commission will take, and it is stated this morning that

It is expected that the counsel for the *Times* will be invited in the first place to produce witnesses in support of the charges made in the O'Donnell trial, and that afterwards Mr. Parnell and others who may feel aggrieved by the allegations will be afforded full opportunity of presenting such rebutting evidence as they think fit, the Commissioners, of course, reserving the power of summoning and examining any additional witnesses whose presence they may deem material to the successful completion of their inquiry.

If so, the Parnell Commission will simply be a completion of the O'Donnell trial, which broke down before it fairly began. In any case it will be well if energetic steps were taken in the various large towns to raise the money necessary to defray the expenses of the accused.

The proposal to utilize the central hall of the Royal Courts for the Forgeries Commission is a good one. The hall has never yet been of the least use to anyone; and to give up to the Commission one of the ordinary courts during term would be most inconvenient, since they are, as it is, too few for the requirements of the ordinary legal business in full term. It is true that the hall is full of echoes; but acousticians ought to be able to get over that difficulty, as they did in the case of the Albert Hall, which was at one time a very cavern of echoes. But the great advantage to be compassed by giving effect to this proposal is the increased facilities which will so be afforded to the public.

Courteous complaisance does not seem to be the strong point of the Paris Socialist workmen who are just now "touring the country." At Glasgow they objected to the toast of "The Queen" at a dinner at which they were guests; at Edinburgh they outraged Scottish Sabbatarianism by fixing on Sunday for their visit; and when entertained to tea, they protested against the "grace." Still, what with sight-seeing, public receptions, dinners, and teas, singing "La Carmagnole," and shouting "Vive la Commune," they are having what the Americans call a high old time—at the expense, primarily, of the Paris municipality.

That was a very remarkable prophecy which Mr. Crocker, the Californian millionaire, made shortly before his death, and which a correspondent of the *Times* puts on record this morning. Mr. Crocker was returning home, after a tour of several months in Europe, and this is what he said:—

I know something of matters and the way they are going in our own country; and now I have seen something of the Old World, and I tell you candidly that I would not give twenty years' purchase to-day for any piece of property, I do not care what it is, in the civilized world.

The famous phrase, "We are all Socialists now," requires, it would seem, a slight amendment. The "Have-nots" are all Socialists now; the "Haves" see Socialism coming in twenty years' time. Unfortunately, Mr. Crocker's friend does not "feel at liberty" to reproduce the reasons given for this "drastic *dictum*." But undoubtedly Mr. Crocker had a better eye for the inevitable drift of affairs than is shown in such appeals for "compensation" as Lord Castletown makes in the same number of the *Times* on behalf of landed property.

Meanwhile it is interesting to notice that Mr. Crocker had the courage of his conviction in an indirect kind of way. He had three sons, but he left none of his ten millions to them. They were "quite capable," he said, "of fighting the battle of life for themselves. I have trained them to it," he added, "and not to be a rich man's sons. That is the worst profession I know, and I do not believe the world will stand it much longer." But if the profession of "rich man's son" is about played out, that of rich woman's husband still remains. Ducal drones and others have been finding this out lately; and Mr. Crocker left his fortune to a married daughter.

All great masters of *réclame* seem in some respects to work on very similar lines. General Boulanger's holiday trip, for instance, is being managed in much the same way as was the famous one of Lord Randolph Churchill last year. Lord Randolph, it will be remembered, went to St. Petersburg ostensibly to "get warm." Similarly General Boulanger is off for Sweden to get cool. But just as there were plenty of newspaper paragraphs to hint at mysterious reasons of State underlying Lord Randolph's plans, so now there have been paragraphs to suggest that business and not pleasure is at the bottom of General Boulanger's tour. The great man has been seen at Hamburg. Hamburg is not a thousand miles from Friedrichsruh. Is it not clear that Bismarck must have sent for him? The German papers laugh at the idea, but of course the wily Bismarck would have wanted to keep the thing dark. Or if he didn't, why then we must wait till the General gets to Copenhagen—which, as all the world knows, is *en route* for Russia. So the papers say; and you have only to shout loud enough for some of it to be believed. That is the first secret of the *réclame*.

A reverend Doctor of Divinity writes to us to ask what he should have done last night when returning on the top of a steam-tram from Lower Edmonton to Finsbury Park. He heard a lady, who could not find a seat, addressed by a seated and apparently sober 'Arry in language of obscene brutality which could hardly be paralleled in the worst passages of Zola's novels. There was no policeman in sight, and our correspondent wishes to know if the conductor had power to take the man in charge on his complaint? Surely he would have done well to have ascertained that from the conductor on the spot?

Our correspondent says: "I have little physical power and no muscle to speak of, but I felt as if I could have killed him. Had he been a muscular Christian it would have fared ill with the foul-mouthed Yahoo. And rightly. But it is not every one who has the muscular development and pugilistic training of Professor Wilson, who on one famous occasion had a stand-up fight with a brutal carter in the streets of Edinburgh, and knocked the fellow flat for his cruelty to his horse. Still, a vehement protest of execration from those who heard his filth would probably have silenced him, and if it did not it would have created sufficient hubbub to have compelled the intervention of the conductor. The managers of the tramcars and busses would do well to prosecute whenever a complaint is laid in which a conviction is possible.

What a vivid picture of the possibilities of the science of preventive medicine is given to-day by the Odessa correspondent of the *Daily News* in his description of Dr. Gamaleia's inoculations! The doctor is now awaiting the result of three choleraic inoculations which he has made upon himself. He has already passed through three different inoculatory processes for hydrophobia, and in time will be proof against all the diseases of mankind. When he has reached that stage he will probably die, having nothing left to live for. The new gospel seems as if it were likely to realize at least half of the promise given to the early disciples. If they do not cast out devils and speak with new tongues, they may yet be able to boast that "they shall take up serpents; and if they drink any deadly thing it shall not hurt them, they shall lay hands on the sick and they shall recover."

Here is the correspondent's vision of cholera as seen in Dr. Gamaleia's Bacteriological Laboratory:—

A pigeon inoculated with the living microbe of cholera had died a few hours previous to our visit. The dead pigeon was now opened, and from the heart an extremely small quantity of blood was extracted by means of a small glass tube. This was placed on a small piece of glass and passed lightly through a spirit flame by which the microbes were killed without being destroyed, being preserved by a chemical solution passed over the glass plate. The latter, about two-thirds of an inch square, was then placed beneath a very powerful microscope, when every blood atom and cholera microbe were seen distinct and separated. "The cedillas or commas are the cholera," laughingly observed the doctor. The blood atoms were of a long cocoon shape, while the cholera germs had the formation of a comma.

The fascination of making the seeds of pestilence visible, is heightened by the horrible possibilities of destruction which lurk in the new science. For instance, one of the doctor's assistants recently vaccinated 5,000 sheep against the Siberian plague. He mistook the phials, and made the first inoculation with the intensive matter which should be used for the second. Every sheep in the flock died. What a hint there is here for Mr. Grant Allen when he sets about writing that grim new novel, based on suggestions of the laboratory, for which the public is now quite ready.

There are comic ideas in Mr. Grossmith's "Real Case of Hide and Seekyll" produced at the Royalty last night. Mr. Brough enters in the character of Seekyll, and pours some liquid into a glass. At once the stage is darkened, whereon Mr. Brough turns to the prompter and says "Lights up! Lights up. This isn't the potion—this is only soda-water!" Mr. Hide, unfortunately, is addicted to drink, and the consequence is that Seekyll, though a strictly temperate man, awakens every morning with a racking headache. He relates how, at a dinner-party one day he found himself eating peas with his knife and knew that he had unwittingly changed into Hide. On another occasion Hide having got himself arrested, turned into Seekyll in the police-cell, thus giving the papers an opportunity to make merry over another gross instance of mistaken identity. There are humorous opportunities, too, in the idea of making Seekyll's whole household partake of the magic potion and undergo different metamorphoses. On the whole, however, the skit can scarcely be called satisfactory. It has no design, no action, but is a mere inco-

herent jumble of more or less entertaining tomfooleries. Without being much of a mimic, Mr. Brough manages to get a good deal of sport out of the "dual character." His appearance as Herr Bandmann is particularly funny. At the same time, we cannot help regretting that so excellent a subject for travesty should have been treated in such a haphazard and perfunctory fashion.

The latest circuit rearrangement does but little credit to the judges for though it will doubtless prove more "convenient" and more workable than the system followed during the last two years or so, it is in reality but a retrogression. The strongly recommended plan of county grouping has worked so badly—as we said at the time of its institution it would—that it is now to be abandoned, and the criminal circuit in November is to be travelled as it was years ago. So we have got back out of the fire into the frying pan. For the rest, this circuit is to begin in the middle of the Michaelmas sittings, which means that the Queen's Bench courts will be deserted during the last, instead of the first half of term. This last change is harmless, if not beneficial. But now that the judges have shown themselves vain tinkerers by resorting to the old position, is it not time that this circuit muddle was placed in the hands of a committee of practical business men for reform?

"FOR THE MOST BEAUTIFUL."

AN AWARD TO ENGLISH GIRLS BY A MODERN PARIS.

SUPPOSING a handsome prize were offered, consisting in, say, a National Theatre, properly endowed according to Mr. Besant's ideal, to be bestowed upon that city whose daughters should seem most comely in the sight of men, which among the world's capitals would deserve to bear the palm? "Il n'y a bon bec que de Paris." So said or sung, long ago, good Maître François Villon, in the praise of his own well-beloved townswomen. "There's no good girl's lip out of Paris;" and true enough may this have been of the days when Katherine of Vaucelles, (who seems to have on one occasion treated Villon rather scurvily, though perhaps not much worse than he deserved) and the lady known to us as the Grosse Margot, shared with other goodly company the poet's heart and other belongings. True enough too, we doubt not, were there then, as there may be now, scattered up and down the provinces, so to speak, many dames of high degree, and beautiful exceedingly, like that Marguerite, with her "glory of gold, and glory of hair, and glory of glorious face most fair," the poor Sir Lambert loved so well, and we so sadly fear lost with his own life on the terrible day of Crécy; and were there not tall Jehane of Castelbeau, and that other much to be pitied Jehane, the brown one, of "The Haystack in the Floods," for whose blood, if the statements of that polished gentleman Sir Godmar are to believed, the Paris mob was apparently engaged in "racing," to cull a recent flower of parliamentary rhetoric? By the way, the courteous and perfect knight just mentioned is, in Mr. Morris's poem, in one place stigmatized, very unjustly no doubt, as "Judas." We wonder whether a certain politician would have been capable of showing himself at once so widely cultured and so highly sensitive as to have called for the intervention of the Speaker on a recent memorable occasion had the word spoken by another hon. member been, not "Judas," but "Godmar." For our own part, had we the choice of a *sobriquet* we think we should prefer plain Judas.

This, however, is beside the point. These maidens fair we spoke of are gone this many a day—gone with last year's snow, and the Emperor Charlemagne, and the rest—and have left, we grieve to say, but few living successors to encounter the gaze of the wayfarer. This is admitted to be true by the most mediævally inclined of Frenchmen, who will probably tell you it is all owing to the Republic. Others, again, cast the chief share of blame on the Phylloxera; and it cannot be disputed that, in the fifteenth century at all events, both these pernicious influences were unknown. Be the cause of deterioration what it may, however, the girls of Paris cannot with truth any more be said to bear the bell, or to take the cake, or in other fashion assert as against the world their claim to a monopoly of trim figures and good looks. Well-dressed, well-gloved, and well-shod, they are beyond most womenfolk; but here they stop. In the French capital a good figure is rare, a really pretty face rarer still. They seem to have "gone out." Perhaps they went out with the grisettes, than whom not the dodo is more hopelessly extinct. We have but the memories of the type—charming, brave Miss Dimpleton, for instance, in the "Mysteries of Paris," who was the friend of the prince and also of the wicked painter Cabrion, who devised such infamous machinations against poor Alfred Pipelet; and the young persons Mürger has preserved to us. What a deliciously naïve creature must have been Poémie Teinturière, with her description of the grand party given by the Bohemians, winding up with "Il était fierement beau; on avait de bougie!" The Dimpletons' and the Teinturières have all vanished. "Elles n'existent plus." We suspect Baron Haussmann had a good deal to do with their disappearance. Wide thoroughfares and great staring houses but vexed the souls of the honest little lasses, and when the old landmarks went they went too, and with them much of the grace and sprightliness of old Paris. As for the sallow beauties of the *grande monde*—those one sees in the season at Longchamps and the Opéra, and in summer at Deauville and Aix-le-Bains—for them can relatively little good be said. No; in point of the beauty of her daughters Paris is among cities sadly to seek New York at least equals her. Vienna surpasses her. She is rather better than Berlin; but we know that in the deepest depth there is always a deeper still, though in this respect, it must be owned, Berlin is pretty deep. There is one city that beats them all, and that is London. London absolutely swarms with good-looking girls. Not only in the parks, in the fashionable streets and churches, in the great West-end shops, must you look for them. Everywhere this beauty spreads itself. In factories, in post-offices, behind refreshment counters, in the streets, in railway carriages, in and upon tramcars and omnibuses—you cannot move without meeting it. It has been said that there is no street in London from which you cannot see a tree. We are prepared to back our opinion that there is hardly an inhabited house in London where it is impossible to behold an attractive young woman. This may seem, even to some patriotic and chivalrous minds, to be putting our case rather high. But the fact is that we Londoners do not realize what a vast amount of beauty daily passes our very doors, and even, if Mr. Ruskin is to be credited, kneels on our very door-steps. Let but the London-dwelling Briton who would have this truth brought home to him become for a space of six weeks or a couple of months an outcast and a wanderer on the face of the Continent. Let him inspect as narrowly, as he may the various studies in reds, browns, and yellows he will find in every street, inn, and tavern in Europe—from Amsterdam to Vienna, from Budapest to Naples, and back through Paris by Switzerland, especially Switzerland. The superlative plainness of the Swiss maidens is something quite "by ordinar'," as a Scottish gentleman would say. We have always had a strong suspicion that Sir Walter evolved his idea of the sylph-like being who enacts the title-rôle in Anne of Geierstein as the German philosopher evolved his conception of the dromedary, an animal he had never seen. Sylphs are not now indigenous to the canton Uri. Let, then, the weary traveller once arrive scatheless in his and our own fair city, and he has but to look around him and admire. He will have reason to wonder where his eyes could have been before. There is absolutely more animate beauty to be encountered in the course of a walk from Tottenham-court-road to the Marble Arch than you will find on a similar excursion on a summer's day in any three Continental capitals put together. After all, a bright, pretty face, set in a frame of rippling brown hair, is worth a good many pairs of boots, however neat. So, in these days, is Maître François humbled in his boasting, and the Golden Apple is unto the daughters of Albion.

MR. BRIGHT AND THE IRISH PRISONERS.

BY MR. WILLIAM SUMMERS, M.P.

MUCH discussion and debate have recently taken place with respect to the treatment of the Fenian prisoners in the year 1865, and in the years immediately following. The facts of the case are somewhat as follows:—In the first instance, at any rate, the prisoners who were confined in Mountjoy Convict Prison under the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act did undoubtedly suffer the severest hardships. The medical officer of the prison issued a report with reference to the health of these prisoners, and in consequence of his recommendations certain relaxations were made in the prison rules. On April 26th, 1867, the same medical officer, Dr. Robert MacDonnell, was able to write as follows:—"There is not at present a single case requiring treatment in the hospital. With reference to the dietary of these prisoners, they are permitted to obtain their own food from without if they please; but for those who do not do so the scale of prison dietary is tolerably liberal and varied, and during the cold weather additional blankets were distributed at my suggestion, so that I met with no complaints of cold from insufficient clothing. The prisoners are now daily in association with each other during their hours of exercise, and are permitted to smoke—a privilege greatly valued." From this report it would seem to follow that, bad as was the treatment of the Fenian prisoners twenty years ago, the treatment of the men now suffering imprisonment under the Coercion Act of last year is considerably worse. Before concluding this letter I should like to remind your readers that great credit is due to Mr. Bright for the courageous manner in which he championed the cause of the Fenian prisoners. On May 3, 1867, he presented to Parliament the petition of the Positivists on their behalf. In presenting this petition Mr. Bright took the trouble to read it verbatim to the House, and after he had done so, he added, "In the general spirit of this petition I entirely agree." Under these circumstances it is worth while calling to mind that the petitioners prayed the House of Commons to take such measures as it might judge fit—(1) "To secure the revision of the sentences already passed on Fenians, sentences of great, and in the judgment of the petitioners generally of excessive and irritating severity; and (2) to provide in any case that prisoners suffering as Fenians or for a political offence shall not during the execution of their sentence be confined in common with prisoners suffering for offences against the ordinary criminal laws of their country." The petition concluded with these words, "Your petitioners pray that the prisoners taken may be treated before trial, and judged and sentenced, with as much leniency as is consistent with the preservation of order, and that in the punishments awarded there may be none of a degrading nature, as said punishments seem to your petitioners inapplicable to men whose cause and whose offence are alike free from dishonour, however misguided they may be as to the "special end they have in view, or as to the means they have adopted to attain that end." Upon this I would venture to ask one simple question: Why should John Dillon and Father McFadden be subjected to worse treatment than that which Mr. Bright and others deemed it right to claim for the Fenians of more than twenty years ago?

PROFESSOR MORSE ON RATIONAL DRESS IN JAPAN.

THE AMERICAN LADIES' MANIFESTO.

A MANIFESTO from the women of one country—or an important circle of them—to the women of another is an addition to the catalogue of sociological curiosities. But the "open letter" which, as the *Pall Mall Gazette* has told us, has just been addressed by a number of eminent American ladies—among whom figure the wives of two Presidents—to the women of Japan is something more than a curiosity. It means two things especially: in the first place, that the astute Yankees are cultivating an acquaintance with this "Land of the Rising Sun" which will be very much to their advantage, not only from the commercial, but from the moral and æsthetic point of view; and secondly, this interesting document seems to point to a certain superiority of moral stature in these leaders of "Society" in the States who are in such an odd way championing rational dress. Can any one imagine their cousins on this side the "pond" "manifesting" in such a way? Among all those who crowd into West-end drawing-rooms during the season, who haunt Goodwood, or Epsom on the Oaks day, who are accustomed to book front seats at the theatre as well as the synagogue, could one get a round dozen to confess in this honest, straightforward fashion their own folly, or at least the folly of their aunts and sisters and cousins? Yet, of them all, who will doubt that Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. Garfield, and the rest, are right?

I had the pleasure and the privilege during the last meetings of the "British Ass." of helping to entertain one of the most genial of the Wise Men who came from the West on that occasion to lay their tribute at the feet of impersonal science—Professor Morse, of Salem, Massachusetts, the author of an article in one of this month's magazines on the ceramic craze in Japan, and of several volumes descriptive of life in Mikado-land. Mr. Morse is a good specimen of the American cultured class; a stranger would hardly expect to find under his air of bonhomie and sound common sense so rich a store of information on the subject in which he has become a specialist. He was for some time Professor in the University of Tokio, and is one of the few authorities on the manners and morals of the Japs.

In this matter of dress the Professor waxed particularly enthusiastic in his talks to us. He would have it that the habiliments of the naïve children of the Far Eastern land were not merely the most picturesque that he knew of (no one will deny their advantage in that respect), but as in all ways the most comfortable, simple, and sensible. I remember him saying of their clogs (boots we cannot call them) that, awkward as they looked, they were really the best preventives of corns that had ever been conceived, being "eminently preservative of both big and little toe dignity." Here is a bit of his gossip as I noted it at the time:—

When we come to think of the fashions of our own countries it must be sorrowfully admitted that they are inane to the last degree. For any progress to be made by a nation it must be ready to receive hints and impressions which may with advantage be adopted by its people. Now, just take the dress of the Japanese ladies: they have morning dress, afternoon dress, dresses for company, for receptions, for weddings, and so on—for all are easily changeable. They are usually flat and square in shape, without any of those wedge-shaped pieces cut out for the improvement of the contour; and they are always made of good stout stuff. Note that the women of this enlightened land never find any merit in a material or a shape simply because it is the latest fashion. Indeed, in Japan fashions never change; or, rather, the change from year to year is so imperceptible that it is almost as slow as the growth of an oak-tree. With us the change has been for the worse in many of our designs; but that is not the case out East. Then, again, instead of changing very hot for inordinately cold clothing as the seasons change, and *vice versâ*, the people simply put on layer after layer, or take them off, as may be necessary.

Mr. Morse confirmed us in our opinion that Gilbert and Sullivan's lively opera gives one only a very rough idea of Japanese dress, which is generally of the simplest cut and of mild colour, generally blue. Dignity and sobriety characterize it even now, rather than the gaudy colours of sham Japanese goods.

"All the children," he said, "are dressed with the utmost simplicity. I lectured at many of the native schools, elementary and advanced, and latterly at the houses of the nobles in different parts of the country; and in reply to questions I have always been told that in Japan it is the universal custom for the wealthy to clothe children, plainly so that the poorer ones may not be ashamed. The dress of all is perfectly rational, and free and easy."

It would be making too large a deduction to say that Japanese honesty, cleanliness, morality, health, and artistic originality are to be traced up to a rational dress; perhaps it would be right to reverse the order of consequences. Now, if the good folk of the "child-like and bland" countenances can only put on for this occasion only a little of the smartness of "Ah-Sin" of immortal fame, they will reply to their Yankee friends something to this effect: "We only want to be in the fashion. Either we must follow your example or you must follow ours. Why not adopt Japanese as next year's fashion?"

A FUNERAL URN IN CHURCH.

I see noticed (writes a correspondent) that the Rev. Charles Voysey's church in Swallow-street, Piccadilly, is open again, after repainting, and the building of a new organ. Entering the building on Sunday I was a little surprised to observe a small shelf fixed on a side wall, supporting a little vase, resembling in shape some of the antique urns seen at every museum, tapering to a point at the bottom, and supported on three legs fixed to a metal band round the shoulders of the urn. It contains the remains of a lately cremated baby, granddaughter of Mr. Voysey.

At Home and Abroad.

The Commander-in-Chief issued an order yesterday for the formation of twelve additional brigades of volunteers for home defence under the Mobilization scheme, in addition to the nineteen brigades previously formed.

A correspondent at Helsingfors announces the death of Baron Bruun, the Secretary of State for Finland.

Mr. Wilson Edwards, the Wrexham magistrate, who shot his cook on Sunday morning, and himself afterwards, died yesterday, but the injured servant is stated to be progressing favourably, and is likely to recover.

Yesterday Thomas Massey, aged twenty, a conductor in the employ of the North Metropolitan Tramways Company, died in Poplar Hospital from injuries received through being knocked down and run over in Barking-road.

The military manœuvres which were to have commenced yesterday on an extensive scale, in the presence of the Emperor Francis Joseph, near Pisek, in Bohemia, have been postponed, in consequence of disastrous floods, which have visited both that province and Silesia.

The opening of a national theatre in Sophia must be looked upon as another marked step towards the propagation of the Bulgarian language. The theatre is to be established in the old town hall of Sophia, and the municipal council have voted the manager a subsidy of 10,000 f.

The Albanians residing at Bucharest have published a manifesto which has been distributed over the Balkan States. It says that the Albanians alone of the peoples in the East are still suffering from oppression, and it appeals for funds to carry on the struggle of independence.

Prince Jérome Napoleon, a Paris correspondent says, will refuse all offers of reconciliation with his son, Prince Victor, unless he formally relinquishes his claim to be a pretender. Prince Victor will, therefore, not be invited to the forthcoming marriage of his sister, the Princess Letitia.

At a meeting of the Liberal Association of the Kingswinford division of Stafford a deputation was appointed to wait upon Mr. James Slater, solicitor, Bescot Hall, near Walsall, and invite him to become the Liberal candidate for the division at the next election.

The September general sessions of the peace for Middlesex commenced yesterday. R. A. Warrington was convicted of stealing a bag and other articles from the London and North Western Railway Company, and sentenced to six months' hard labour. Some sixty-nine prisoners were awaiting trial.

A lad named Chapman, of Eaton Socon, Bedfordshire, has been drowned in the Ouse, near St. Neots, Hunts. The deceased and a companion were in a canoe, which upset and precipitated them into the water. Chapman's companion made every effort to save him, but failed.

George Smith, horse dealer, and William Rose, groom, the former of Holloway, and the latter of Birmingham, were committed at Highgate police-court, yesterday, for trial, on the charge of being concerned in stealing several horses.

Alderman Lusk, at the Mansion House yesterday, remanded Richard Montauns, an agent, who stands charged with obtaining £401 from Messrs. Ross and Co., a firm carrying on business near Cologne, the value of a quantity of cotton prints. The defendant, after evidence of a very complicated nature had been given, said he had a perfect answer to the charge.

The Admiralty have intimated to the dockyard authorities at Portsmouth that the *Anson*, barbette ship of the *Admiral* type, will be commissioned at that port in December next, to relieve the *Alexandra* as flagship on the Mediterranean station. The *Benbow*, which is now fitting out for the same station, is intended to relieve the *Sultan*, which temporarily relieved the *Thunderer*.

The sixth vacation visit of the Architectural Association will be made next Saturday afternoon to Hatfield House, the residence of the Prime Minister, permission having been given by the Marquis of Salisbury to the association to inspect the architectural beauties and the art treasures of the historic mansion.

Frederick James Percival, clerk, living in Talma-road, Brixton, was charged at the Lambeth Police-court, yesterday, with attempting to shoot his father with a revolver. The bullet missed its mark, and hit the wall. The prisoner, who said he had intended, before discharging the weapon at his father, to shoot himself, was remanded for medical inquiry into his sanity.

A new journal has just appeared at Sophia under the title of *Christo Botteff*, which was the name of a Bulgarian poet and revolutionist, now deceased. In consequence of certain articles of a revolutionary tendency published in the first number, the responsible editor, whose name is Risoff, has been arrested by order of the Public Prosecutor.

An inquest was held at Newhaven, Sussex, yesterday, on the body of Charles H. Cooper, a visitor to Seaford. The body was found at sea, off Newhaven harbour, by a fisherman, on Saturday afternoon. There was no evidence to show how he got into the water, and the jury returned a verdict of found drowned.

At the Dorchester police-court yesterday, Alfred Chapman, a South Western Railway employé, who eloped from Dorchester a few days ago with the wife of a railway guard named Yall, in the same service, was charged in company with the woman with stealing a quantity of household property and some money, the property of the husband. The prisoners, who pleaded not guilty, were committed for trial.

The coroner's inquiry was resumed yesterday, at Plymouth, into the cause of the death of Gunners Quigg and M'Atamney, who were killed at Fort Bovisand by the blowing away of the breech block, while practising with an Armstrong gun. Several witnesses swore that the breech block was properly fastened and screwed before the gun was fired. The coroner further adjourned the inquiry for a week in order that the military authorities and the firm of Armstrong and Co. might be communicated with.

A serious charge of arson against two club proprietors, named Charles Butler and John Sharpe, was investigated at the Stratford petty sessions yesterday. In a dwelling-house, found on fire in Ferndale-road, Leytonstone, gunpowder and resin were so disposed on the furniture and the floors as to suggest malicious burning. Sharpe, who incriminated Butler, stated that he sanctioned the destruction of his property in order to realise money required for alterations in a club at Bedford Hall, Clapham. The prisoners were remanded, bail being refused.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

THE CANADIAN MINISTER OF CUSTOMS' OPINION.

The Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Minister of Customs, in a conversation yesterday at Victoria, British Columbia, said that President Cleveland's attitude was inconsistent and unworthy of the character of a statesman. He thought that the retaliation scheme added self-reliance to Canadian citizens and would produce the same effect as the abrogation of the treaty of 1864 did, resulting in the abandonment by Canadian farmers of the raising of coarse grains, and the cultivation of such a class of farm products as would find a ready market in England. The result was that last year 700,000 dols. worth of cheese alone had been shipped to England. The attempt to force Canada into annexation in 1864 had created a national sentiment and had caused Canadian progress to advance with great strides, and if the proposed retaliation scheme were put into action it would produce a similar effect. He said that Canada would serenely pursue her course. More business would force Canadian products. While disorder might at first ensue, Canada would at last be the gainer, but retaliation on the part of America upon goods in transit in bond would be a foolish policy.

THE GREAT FIRE AT BALTIMORE.

As briefly reported yesterday a fire broke out at Foy, in the warehouse of Messrs. Prior and Co., South Sharp-street, Baltimore. An explosion of fireworks soon afterwards wrecked the building and spread the fire to the drug-house of Messrs. Winkelman and Co. and the hat-house of Messrs. Levy and Co. Scarcely had the firemen entered the drug house when another terrific explosion caused that building to collapse and spread the flames throughout the entire block running from Lombard-street to Pratt-street. Eight men were buried in the ruins of the drug store, and only one escaped alive. The Maternity building in Lombard-street was also damaged. The total loss is estimated at £200,000, which is covered by insurance.

THE LATEST RUMOUR ABOUT KING MILAN.

The *Correspondance de l'Est* publishes a telegram from Belgrade, according to which King Milan thinks of withdrawing the divorce petition from the Consistorial Court, and divorcing himself by a Royal edict, to be afterwards sanctioned by the Skuptschina. It would be strange, writes the Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, if King Milan were to take a course from which Napoleon shrank when he wanted to divorce the Empress Josephine. It is more probable that the King, having, as it is said, no desire to remarry, will be content with a judicial separation, or will end by accepting a separation by mutual consent, the Queen undertaking never to re-enter Servia.

THE GERMAN EMIN RELIEF EXPEDITION.

The *National Zeitung* last evening announces that the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, Prince William of Würtemberg, and various influential circles in West Germany, especially in Rhenish Prussia and Westphalia, have promised to co-operate in the enterprise for the relief of Emin Pasha. The same journal declares that there is no question of founding a German Commercial African Lakes Company, and that the project is purely humanitarian. I may remark (writes the *Standard* correspondent) that, apart from the fact that the founding of such a company was, in a private circular, alleged to be one of the main objects of the committee, the idea of a purely humanitarian enterprise is absolutely repudiated, even by papers otherwise extremely friendly to German colonization. The *Hamburger Correspondent*, for instance, reminds its readers that Emin Pasha has emphatically refused all offers of rescue, and will accept only arms, ammunition, and clothing, and that, therefore, the expedition advocated by the *National Zeitung* is purposeless.

BETROTHAL OF A DAUGHTER OF THE EMPRESS FREDERICK.

The betrothal of Princess Sophie, daughter of the Empress Frederick, and third sister of the Emperor William, with the Duke of Sparta, Crown Prince of Greece, took place at Potsdam yesterday. The Princess, who is, of course, a granddaughter of Queen Victoria, is eighteen, having been born on the 1st of June, 1870, while the Greek Crown Prince, who is a nephew of the Princess of Wales, is a little over twenty, his birthday being the 2nd of August, 1868. The first intimation of the engagement was made, before the death of the Emperor Frederick, on the occasion of the marriage of Prince Henry of Prussia with Princess Irene of Hesse, a ceremony at which the Duke of Sparta was the only foreign Prince present. The Duke went yesterday to Potsdam, and, in accordance with the usual formality, asked the assent of the Emperor to the union, which his Majesty gave, with the greatest cordiality.

THE PARISIANS AND THE MAID OF ORLEANS.

A movement is just now being set on foot for the erection of a gigantic statue of the Maid of Orleans in a prominent place in or near Paris. The peasant girl of Domrémy, who led Charles VII. in triumph to his coronation at Rheims, is already commemorated in a bronze statue familiar to many; mounted on a fiery charger, and holding her famous banner in her gauntleted hand, she looks out from the centre of a small square just off the Rue de Rivoli on the Garden of the Tuileries. The Duchesse d'Uzès has just completed a veritable work of art in which Jeanne is represented standing with her sword raised and her gaze fixed heavenward. It is suggested that bas-reliefs and other ornaments might also be turned out by the chisels of French ladies, the expenses being defrayed by contributions of 1*d.* or even ½*d.* from the women of France. Whether the idea will ever be carried out remains to be seen. The Maid already has her statue in Paris, and there are other candidates in the field.

AN ABBE'S "GAMBLING HELL."

It was a queer idea of an old Abbé to open a kind of "gambling hell" in the college over which he presides at Nice. The local police having entertained the suspicion that this scholastic establishment was not exclusively devoted to the study of the arts and sciences, took the liberty yesterday of paying the place a visit. They found the ecclesiastic in company with several persons, all sitting with their hands before them looking extremely demure; but, not quite satisfied with the appearance of things, they pursued their researches a trifle further, and discovered a "roulette table" and all the paraphernalia, carefully stowed away in the alcove containing the abbé's bed. A report was drawn up on the spot in due form, and the priest marched off to explain this unfortunate episode as best he might to the legal authorities.

C. BRANDAUER and CO.'s Circular Pointed Pens write as smoothly as a lead pencil, and neither scratch nor spurt, the points being rounded by a new process. Seven Prize Medals awarded. Assorted sample box 6*d.*, post free for 7 stamps from *C. Brandauer and Co.'s Pen Works, Birmingham.*

THE CHINESE QUESTION IN AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA.

The United States House of Representatives yesterday passed a bill supplementing the Act for putting the stipulations of the Chinese Treaty of 1882 into execution. The effect of this bill is to make it unlawful hereafter for Chinese labourers to return to the United States after having left the country. Certificates of identity will no longer be issued, and the existing ones will become void.

The Supreme Court at Melbourne yesterday gave its decision in the test action brought by Chun Teong Toy, one of the Chinese passengers by the *Afghan*, against the Government to recover damages for not being allowed to land in Victoria. The majority of the judges decided in favour of the plaintiff. The Chief Justice was, however, among those who dissented from the verdict.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S DESPATCH TO THE POPE.

The *Politische Correspondenz* states positively that the telegram Prince Bismarck was reported to have sent to the Pope, explaining the object of the German Emperor's approaching visit to Rome—a telegram the existence or authenticity of which was denied by various German and Italian papers—is genuine. In this despatch the German Chancellor sets forth how indispensable to Germany is the Alliance with Italy, since thereby the military strength of the allied Powers is increased by five hundred thousand men. The Italian Alliance is necessary to secure the principles of peace getting the upper hand in Europe; hence it promotes the most vital interest of Germany while leaving all other questions unaffected. The despatch is said to have made a very favourable impression on the Pope, who has also received from Vienna further comforting news respecting the object of the German Emperor's projected tour to Italy. It is, moreover, hinted, says a *Standard* correspondent, that, during the visit of the Emperor William in Rome, his intervention may possibly be invoked in favour of the policy of the Vatican, especially as regards the Roman Question.

DEATH OF A FRENCH AUTHOR.

From Paris comes news of the death of Pasteur Colani, author of "Jesus Christ and the Messianic Beliefs of His Time." He was editor of the *Courrier Littéraire* and *La République Française*, and Professor of Protestant Theology at the Sorbonne. He belonged to a Protestant family of the Engadine, and graduated at the University of Strasburg, after having spent some years in the schools of the Swiss and German Moravians. With M. Sherer he founded the *Revue de Théologie et de Philosophie Chrétienne* at Strasburg, which gave such an impetus to Free Thought controversy in the French Reformed Churches. Pasteur Colani was a singularly brilliant and fluent orator. He had the Italian fire and a nervous diction. When the war of 1870 broke out he was in Switzerland, whence he went to Bordeaux. There he became the intimate friend of Gambetta, who found in him a kindred spirit.

THE AGRARIAN MOVEMENT IN RUSSIA.

Judging from the statements published in the Russian papers, there can be but little doubt, writes a St. Petersburg correspondent, that the peasants in almost all the provinces of the Empire, but especially in the South, are at present animated with more hostile feelings towards the great proprietors and the authorities than ever before. On many occasions the peasants have committed deeds of violence, and have displayed much cruelty. The papers are clamouring for energetic measures. The movement, they say, should be quickly suppressed, to prevent its taking a still more serious turn. The Government intends next month to pass an extraordinary bill in the Council of the Empire against the agrarian movement.

THE POPE AS AN AUTHOR.

Pope Leo XIII. is at present occupied with an historical work, which has taken him some years of study and research to compile, with the help of the Abate Pessuto, to whom he has confided the editing. It is a "Codex Diplomaticus Ecclesiasticus et Civilis Urbis," which regards in particular the history of the city of Rome in the Middle Ages, and especially that period when Gregory the Great reigned, in the fifteenth century, a period which up to the present has, although of great historic interest, been little known of.

A LION TAMER'S NARROW ESCAPE.

An exciting scene took place on Sunday night in the Pézon Menagerie, now exhibiting at the fair in the Avenue des Gobelins, Paris. During the performance, Edmond Pézon, a nephew of the celebrated tamer, was putting a black lion through sundry exercises, when the animal—a new acquisition, brought from London, and which had proved untractable from the beginning—pounced on him, and struck him with its paw. Edmond Pézon, who is twenty-five years of age, and of wonderful agility, was quick enough to start back; nevertheless, he got scratched on the cheek, and his right wrist was rather badly lacerated. Seizing a pitchfork, he thrust the prongs in the lion's mouth and nose, and drove it back until he reached the door, when he made his escape.

SHOT DOWN WITHOUT MERCY.

A despatch received at Kansas City, Missouri, from Paladora, in the Public Land strip, says the herdsmen of that section, who have lost many horses and cattle recently, suspected a band of campers who pretended to be catching wild horses. Finding evidence of their guilt, forty well-armed vigilantes surrounded the camp and sent in a committee of six men to demand the surrender of the thieves. In reply the desperadoes fired a volley, which wounded one man and two horses. This angered the vigilantes. Firing began, and the outlaws were shot down without mercy. They fought desperately, and no quarter was asked or given. In twelve minutes the firing ceased. Seventeen outlaws were found killed. The vigilantes had three killed, nine wounded, and two horses killed, seven wounded, and sixteen stolen, but the horses were recovered. Not one outlaw escaped alive.

THE DE BEERS MINE DISASTER.

The report of the Commissioners appointed to investigate the case of the great calamity at the De Beers mine was received through the Cape mail at Plymouth yesterday. There was no actual evidence forthcoming as to the outbreak of the fire, but there was proof of carelessness on the part of the natives in the use of the lights, which were permitted all over the place without restrictions, in spite of the heated and inflammable nature of the underground workings, and the great danger to life and property. There were, moreover, no arrangements, as in the Kimberley mine, for promptly arresting any outbreak of fire. The Commission made various suggestions on these points, and condemned the practice of permitting the various contractors to supply their own lights.

FOURTH EDITION.

MR. GLADSTONE'S VISIT TO WREXHAM.

A "MIXED" RECEPTION.

Mr. Gladstone left Hawarden at 9.45 this morning by special train on the new Harwarden loop line for Wrexham, the right hon. gentleman having a treble duty to perform—to inspect the railway now being constructed, to attend the opening of the Eisteddfod, and to address the Liberals of North Wales. Especial facilities were provided for the journey by Sir Edward Watkin, M.P., and a special train under the charge of Mr. Pollitt, the general manager of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, was placed at the disposal of the party, which included Mrs. and Miss Gladstone and the Rev. S. Gladstone, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gladstone, and the Rev. Harry and Mrs. Drew.

The morning was gloriously fine, and a considerable number of persons assembled around the gaily decorated temporary platform from which the train started. Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone were both very loudly cheered, and the Liberal leader seemed to be in excellent health and spirits. At Hawarden Junction there was another large crowd, but there were no demonstrations of note. Here the monster new engine exhibited by the Manchester Company at the Manchester Exhibition was attached to the train. The journey to Wrexham was completed in twenty-seven minutes, and at the end Mr. Gladstone received a magnificent ovation from many thousands of people who accompanied him through the streets. He was met at the station by Mr. Osborne Morgan, M.P., and Mr. Morris. The latter attended on behalf of the Eisteddfod Committee.

Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone arrived at the pavilion shortly before eleven o'clock and received a tremendous ovation. They were followed on to the platform by the bards and officers of the Eisteddfod, and when they were seated loud and prolonged cheers were raised, mingled with some hissing. The band played a selection, and afterwards Sir Edward Watkin delivered a speech.

DISORDER AT THE PUBLIC HALL.

Mr. Gladstone reached the Public Hall, which was very densely crowded, at noon. Mr. Osborne Morgan, M.P., presided over the meeting, and a congratulatory address was presented to Mr. Gladstone by the chairman of the local Liberal Association. Mr. Gladstone, who complained of weakness of voice, and who was much interrupted by the disorder which prevailed at the back of the room, said he had heard there was some jealousy of this meeting, but he thought it was wisely planned as a safety-valve to the Eisteddfod. The right hon. gentleman had not proceeded far when the turmoil became so great that he could not proceed for five minutes. Mr. Gladstone referred to some criticisms appearing in the *Times* respecting his recent speech at Hawarden. He said the *Times* had done him the unexampled compliment of answering a speech which he had delivered, and also a speech which he had not as yet made. The articles were designed to perform the operation of throwing dirt at him.

The Hawarden Railway is the first link in a raiway chain which will eventually connect Lancashire and Yorkshire at one extreme and Flintshire and Derbyshire at the other. Mr. Gladstone drove the firs' pile of the new railway bridge over the Dee last year. The length of the new Hawarden loop line is four miles and three-quarters, of which, however, only two miles and a quarter are complete, and some months must pass before regular traffic can be carried on. Mr. Gladstone has for many years advocated the establishment of a more direct route from the mineral districts of North Wales to the manufacturing centres of Lancashire and Yorkshire, and spoke most hopefully of its commercial prospects last year when attending the proceedings in connection with the laying of the first pile of the bridge over the Dee.

THE TRADES UNION CONGRESS TO-DAY.

THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

The Trades Union Congress was resumed at Bradford to-day. Mr. Shaftoe, of Bradford, the chairman, delivered an address to the delegates, in the course of which, after congratulating the local representatives on the improvement which had lately taken place in the cotton, woollen, and iron trades, he dwelt upon the various legislative reforms which the Congress had been instrumental in obtaining. He urged the delegates to go forward with their work, and strongly advocated an active agitation in favour of a bill for reducing the hours of labour from nine to eight hours daily. Railway companies, he observed, were grievous sinners in the matter of overwork. Freedom of contract was a grim satire on our iron roads, and it was the imperative duty of the Congress to step in and protect railway servants. An eight hours bill would, however, only afford temporary relief to operatives, who would not obtain permanent relief until they had an effective land reform. He concluded his address by advocating better representation of labour in the House of Commons. There ought to be, he said, at least thirty labour representatives in Parliament, and with real co-operation there was no reason why that number should not be returned

---

WHY KING JA-JA WAS DEPOSED.

Mr. H. H. Johnston writes to us, calling attention to an unfortunate misprint which appears in his article with reference to King Ja-Ja yesterday. Mr. Johnston is made to say: "The negroes will *now* (*sic*) share the fate of the native American and Polynesian races, &c.," instead of, "The negroes will *not* share the fate of the native American, &c." Most emphatically no such fate, that is, gradual disappearance, awaits the black man of Africa, who forms with the white man and the Chinese the great triad of advancing races.

PRINTERS' FETE AT THE ALEXANDRA PALACE.

This fête, in aid of the funds of the Printers' Pension, Almshouse, and Orphan Asylum Corporation ("Drummond" Pension), will take place on Saturday, September 8. The programme includes two variety entertainments, military tournament, athletic sports, Caxton Minstrels, grand English opera, Professor Baldwin's balloon ascent, Miss Webb's swimming entertainment, the Last Days of Pompeii, a grand display of fireworks, and a quadrille party in the evening. Tickets (1s., railway and admission 1s. 6d.; children under twelve half-price) only will benefit. Tickets can be obtained of any member of the committee; at the Falcon tavern, Gough-square; or of A. G. Cook, president; F. Mortimer and C. J. Drummond, hon. secs., 3, Racquet-court, Fleet-street, E.C.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE GERMAN ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS.

MUNICH, Sept. 4.—With reference to the reports lately circulated of a projected reorganization of the administrative departments of the Empire, it is positively stated that if such a scheme exists it certainly does not apply to the Imperial Ministries, as any change in this respect would involve a modification of the Imperial Constitution to which the Federal Council is not likely to give its approval. It is thought probable that the scheme refers to a mere technical reorganization, compatible with the provision of the Constitution according to which the Imperial Chancellor is alone responsible for the acts of the various departments.

THE FISHERIES DISPUTE.

OTTAWA, Tuesday.—In connection with the fisheries dispute H.M.S. *Caroline* has been ordered to San Juan to make a survey of the defences of the Straits of Fucas, which form part of the British and United States boundary line.

THE SULTAN OF MOROCCO.

TANGIER, Sept. 4.—The latest intelligence from Mequinez, dated 1st inst., states that the Sultan has quite recovered from his recent illness, and attended the religious service in the mosque on Friday last.

TURKISH FINANCE.

The accounts of the Turkish tobacco régie for the year ending February 28, 1888, have been published preparatory to being laid before the annual general meeting of shareholders. They show—receipts, £T1,718,707; expenditure, £T921,012; surplus, £T797,695. Out of this £T750,000 must be paid to the Government, but this will be the first time that these dues will have been paid out of revenue. To the balance secondary sources of income contribute sums which bring the net surplus to £T105,363, and this is to be used towards reducing the deficit of £T364,548 resulting from the first three years of the monopoly.

MDME. ADELINA PATTI HOME AGAIN.

A MOST SUCCESSFUL TOUR.

Mdme. Adelina Patti, with her husband, Signor Nicolini, and suite, disembarked at Plymouth yesterday from the *Ionic* on her arrival from New Zealand, viâ Rio de Janeiro and Teneriffe. They were met by Mr. Abbey's manager, Mr. Grace, and Mr. Edward Hall. Mdme. Patti has been on tour in South America, and it has been the most successful tour she has ever undertaken. She left England on December 10 last, and proceeded viâ Paris to Lisbon, where she embarked on board the French steamer *Congo* for passage to Buenos Ayres. Mdme. Patti gave twenty-four representations at the Politeama Argentino, and the magnificent building, capable of accommodating 5,000 people, was crammed on each occasion, the receipts of the first night being over £4,000. The total receipts for the twenty-four entertainments amounted to no less than £70,000, of which sum Mdme. Patti received as her share £1,600 per night, or £600 more than she was guaranteed. The receipts of the four farewell performances in Buenos Ayres reached the total of £3,570 per night, and on the occasion of Mdme. Patti's benefit the house was the scene of the wildest enthusiasm. Bouquets and floral tributes were thrown in such numbers that Mdme. Patti had to actually walk over them, and the President of the Argentine Republic, with other notables, made her handsome presents. At Monte Video eight representations were given in the Teatro Solis, and the total receipts amounted to about £20,000. Mdme. Patti left by special train this morning for Craig-y-Nos, where she proposes to rest for some time, and in November will appear in two special concerts at the Royal Albert Hall and at Brighton. It is probable that Mdme. Patti will leave England in March next for another tour in South America.

WAR OF FREIGHTS TO GLASGOW.

A Londonderry telegram to-day says that the opposition of the cattle-dealers to Messrs. Laird's line to Glasgow has become so strong that though on Saturday the steerage fares were reduced to the unprecedentedly low figure of a shilling a head, the newly started line of steamers got all the patronage at a higher rate—3s. a head. Cattle were to be carried at 1s. a head, but none offered. The new line (the Irish Traders' Co-operative Company) is largely supported by cattle-dealers.

NARROW ESCAPE OF AN OPERA SINGER.

The opera "Robert the Devil" was performed before a crowded house by the Carl Rosa Company, at the Gaiety Theatre, Dublin, last night, and one of the most remarkable incidents of the night was the narrow escape of Mr. Barton McGuckin. At the close of one of the acts the drop scene was lowered apparently too soon. It grazed his head and struck him on the shoulders. He most narrowly avoided serious injury.

THE BAND OF HOPE CONFERENCE.

The delegates of the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union were entertained at breakfast this morning by the mayor of Newcastle, after which the full conference was opened in that city. The afternoon proceedings will consist of a ladies' meeting, over which the mayoress will preside. To-morrow the sheriff gives a garden party, and on Thursday the delegates will be taken down the river.

The *Freeman's Journal* fund for the defence of Mr. Parnell now amounts to £1,410.

Mould and vermin have committed such ravages among the hops of one of the largest growers, near Sittingbourne, that he has decided not to pick them.

Mr. J. Gunsberg, the well-known chess champion, will play upwards of twenty simultaneous games with the members of the Zukertort Chess Club, 217, City-road, E.C., on Wednesday the 5th, at 8 P.M.

The police authorities have decided to prevent any meeting at Mitchelstown on Sunday next, the anniversary of the riot of last year. It is not yet known what action will be taken by the Nationalists.

Mrs. Campbell Praed, the novelist, Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P., and Mr. Mortimer Menpes, the painter, of Japan, were in a carriage together near Connaught-place last Friday, when they were run into by a hansom. The shaft went through the front and side window of the carriage, striking Mr. Menpes severely in the shoulder and covering the occupants with broken glass. Mrs. Praed and Mr. McCarthy escaped with a severe shaking and Mr. Menpes' injuries are not serious.

A NOTORIOUS SWINDLER RUN TO EARTH.

PARTICULARS OF AN EXTRAORDINARY CAREER.

Information has been received at the Paris Prefecture of Police of the arrest, at Havre, of the notorious Altmeyer, the *chevalier d'industrie* who had for so long baffled the police. He was apprehended at that town while driving in a carriage with his mistress. The career of this audacious swindler, robber, and forger, with his escapes from the hands of justice, and the manner in which he has for several years baffled the police in their search after him, would afford material for an interesting narrative. He was never a vulgar criminal, but lived in luxury, and, under one name or another, participated in all the gaieties of French life. When in Paris he drove about in elegant carriages, was always at the theatrical *premières* and at the races, and was admitted to several clubs. His personal appearance was all in his favour. He is of medium height, with bright eyes, auburn hair, and a smiling, amiable countenance, which made him a great favourite with the ladies. His father was an honourable tradesman, living in the Boulevard Haussmann. He gave to his son, Eugène Altmeyer, all the advantages of a first-class education, but he only profited by it to more easily make dupes.

When Altmeyer left school he could not be prevailed upon to embrace any profession, or enter into business, so, at last, his father, who was being ruined by the lad's prodigality, made him enlist, thinking military discipline might have beneficial results. For some months he conducted himself well, and acquired the confidence of his captain, with whom he was on visiting terms. One day, while alone in the captain's room, he appropriated a number of jewels, which he immediately sold. For this he was condemned to five years' imprisonment. After undergoing that sentence, and completing his military service, he returned to Paris, and made peace with his family. He had no ostensible means of living, yet he always inhabited sumptuously furnished apartments, had horses and carriages, and lived in every way lavishly. How he did so is yet a mystery, but it must have been by the perpetration of numberless frauds. At last one of them committed, in 1886, to the detriment of M. Castor, a merchant of the Rue Grange Batelière, led to his being sentenced, by default, to hard labour for robbery and forgery.

Shortly after this he was arrested, in the Champs Elysées, by a police commissary, who handed him over to a *sergent de ville*, to take him to the station. On the way Altmeyer managed to trip up the policeman, and to make good his escape. A little later he was arrested again, and incarcerated in Mazas Prison. One day the examining magistrate charged with his case had him brought to his office. The prisoner and magistrate were alone together for a long time, but at length the magistrate got up and went into an adjoining room. Altmeyer seized the opportunity, and, filling up a legal form, signed his own release, imitating the magistrate's signature. He stamped the document, and then, leaving the apartment, presented himself with the spurious document to the soldiers who were keeping guard outside, and got these officials to take him to the proper office to have the release countersigned. This he succeeded in doing, without the forgery being suspected, and then quietly walked away. Braving the police, he assumed another name, and continued to lead in Paris the same sort of extravagant living. He was everywhere, at the theatres, at the cafés, on the Boulevards, at the fashionable restaurants, and drove daily in the Bois.

During the whole of this summer Altmeyer had been enjoying himself, at the expense of others, at numerous seaside places in Normandy. At Veules, in July, he made the acquaintance of a rich *demi-mondaine*, who was so captivated by him that she lent him 14,000f. After he left Veules she ascertained who he was, and, naturally, gave up all hope of ever seeing her money again. She had not lodged a complaint against the Vicomte de Maistre, the name which Altmeyer had assumed at the time, and was very agreeably surprised, a week ago, when an unknown individual spoke to her while she was out walking, and placed in her hand an envelope containing the fourteen thousand francs. Previous to his tour in Normandy, Altmeyer had been stopping at Biarritz, where he negotiated a forged cheque for 17,000 f., signed Etienne, Député d'Oran. It was this crime which once more put the police on his track.

Altmeyer arrived at Havre last Thursday with his mistress, a woman named Tibaldi. He was living in an apartment at the Hôtel Frascati. Tibaldi affirms that she only made Altmeyer's acquaintance a fortnight ago, at Marseilles, and that she had no knowledge of his means of existence. Another charge against him is, that when recently at Oran, Algeria, he stole a letter containing securities worth twenty thousand francs. Altmeyer's demeanour is astonishing everybody. He is perfectly calm and self-possessed, and when taken before the police commissary at Havre, he made fun of the detectives, telling them he had seen them a hundred times looking for him. He had recognized them, but the detectives had failed to identify him. Addressing one of them, he said, "My poor fellow, I have kept you running after me a good long time, but now the chase is over." Altmeyer reached Paris last night, and will be tried for an interminable list of offences, ranging from breach of trust to robbery and forgery.

REPORTS OF CRICKET MATCHES.

SURREY v. DERBYSHIRE.

This match was commenced yesterday at the Oval on a soft and treacherous wicket caused by the rain of the previous day. Derbyshire won the toss and elected to bat. The start was a disastrous one, three wickets going down for 8 runs. The cricket improved slightly afterwards, but the eleven were finally all out for 89. The start of the home team was no better than their opponents', for half of their wickets were down for 28 runs. When stumps were drawn their total had reached 104 for seven wickets.

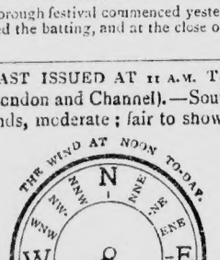
This morning Surrey resumed their innings, but did not add many runs, as they were all out for 133. Derbyshire, in their second innings, made 47 for six wickets.

YORKSHIRE v. M.C.C.

The second match of the Scarborough festival commenced yesterday on the ground of the Scarborough cricket club. Yorkshire commenced the batting, and at the close of the day had made 179 for the loss of seven wickets.

THERMOMETER. FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY. BAROMETER.

South England (with London and Channel).—South-westerly and westerly winds, moderate; fair to showery.



SUN Rises 5h. 20 m.
,, Sets 6 h. 38 m.
MOON—New M. ●
6th, 4 h. 56m. Morn.

Noon to-day and Yesterday

Noon to-day Yesterday

HIGH WATER London Bridge.
Morn. 0 h. 23 m.
After. 0 h. 47 m.

90 80 70 60 50 40 — 31 30 29

WEATHER AT NOON TO-DAY, September 4, 1888.—Fine, bright; light breeze.

Readings by NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA'S *Instruments.*

THIS DAY'S MONEY MARKET.

Half-past One.

MARKETS ALL FIRM.—VALUES HIGHER.—QUIET BUSINESS.

The demand for money in the open market this morning is much less pronounced than it was yesterday, and the quotation for short loans is no better than 1½ per cent. The payment of the instalment of upwards of half a million on the last New Zealand loan will take that much money off the market, and transfer it to the Bank of England, so that the available supply of cash will be further reduced. The allotment of Treasury bills yesterday has had a somewhat hardening effect on the discount market, and the rate for three months' bank paper is firm at 2¾ per cent. Not much business is put through, however, as holders do not seem disposed to pay that rate, while brokers will not accept less. The inquiry for gold for export in the open market is almost nil, and all arrivals find their way into the Bank of England.

Operatros in Stock Exchange securities are not very busy, but there is a cheerful feeling in all departments, and the tendency of prices is in the upward direction. Home Government Funds are now quoted ex the dividend, and after making allowance for this no movement of interest is shown. English Railway securities exhibit little alteration, but the changes are generally favourable, the fine weather having induced purchases. North British and North Eastern continue to be bought on the satisfactory reports from the iron districts. Foreign Government Bonds continue in demand for Continental account, and Spanish Bonds are again inquired for in anticipation of a favourable financial statement. The principal rise, however, is in Greek Bonds, which have advanced on the granting of a quotation by the Stock Exchange Committee to the Six per Cent. Loan of 1888. Turkish Loans have not been appreciably affected by the financial statement for the year just to hand. American Railroads are almost lifeless, operators not caring to carry values any higher in the absence of advices from New York. Grand Trunk of Canada stocks are quiet, but inclined to firmness. Mexican Railway issues continue in demand, and again show a substantial advance, notwithstanding a somewhat less satisfactory traffic for the week, the total take being no more than £14,300, an increase compared with the corresponding week last year of £1,700. Copper Mining shares are quiet, but there has been an inquiry for De Beers Diamond shares.

The Bank of England gives notice that in order to prepare the dividends due on November 1, 1888, the balances of the several accounts in the following funds will be struck on the night of Monday, October 1, 1888—namely, £3 per Cent. Metropolitan Consolidated stock, Nottingham Corporation stock (£3 per cent.), New Zealand Consolidated stock (£4 per cent.) On and after Tuesday, October 2, the above-named funds will be transferable ex-dividend.

The following are the latest changes compared with yesterday's closing prices :—

In Home Railways—*Improved*: North Eastern ½, North British ⅜, Great Western North Western, Midland, Brighton Deferred, and South EasternDeferred ¼, Hull and Barnsley, Caledonian, Great Eastern and Sheffield Deferred ⅛. *Receded*: Chatham Ordinary ⅛.

Among Foreign Stocks.—*Advanced*: Greek 1881 2, Spanish Four per Cents. and Turkish Defence ¼, Egyptian State Domain ¼, the Unified 3-16, the Preference and Daira ⅛, French Four and a Half per Cents. ¼, Hungarian Gold ⅛, Italian and Peruvian 1872 1-16. *Fallen*: Peruvian 1870 ⅛.

American Railroads.—*Risen*: Central Pacific, Northern Pacific Preference, Pennsylvania shares, MexicanCentral Bonds, and Ohio and Mississipi Ordinary ¼ each, Denver Preference, Louisville and Nashville, New York Central, Erie shares, New York, Pennsylania, and Ohio First Mortgage, Ontario Philadelphia and Reading and Union Pacific shares ⅛. *Fallen*: Erie Second Mortgage ¼, Wabash Mortgage ¼, and the Preference ⅛.

As regards Canadian and Foreign Railways.—*Higher*: Mexican First and Second Preference ¼, the Ordinary ⅜, Canada Pacific ¼, Grand Trunk First and Second Preference ½. *Lower*: Nitrate shares ⅛, and South Austrian shares 1-16.

De Beers shares are up 1, Brazilian Submarine Telegraph, Bryant and May, and Spratt's ⅛ each: but Guinness stock is down 2½, and Namaqua Copper shares and Hudson's Bay ⅛.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—A good business is doing at firm prices. Sales 12,000 besides 3,000 Americans sold late yesterday. Futures are firm at one point advance.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares :—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.		
Consols	100⅜	⅜
New Consols 2¾	98⅛	⅛xd
Reduced 3 p. c.	99⅞100	xd
LocalLoan Stock	102½	3 xd
New 2½ per. Cent.	95	⅛xd
India'3½ per Cent.	104½	5 xd
Do. 4½ p. c. Rst	69⅜	⅜
Egyptian Guar.	100¼	¼xd
Met. Bd. Wks. 5¼	111¼	20¼xd
Do. 3 p. c. Scrip	102	3
BirminghamCrp.Stk.	110	½
Liverpool	110¼	¼xd
FOREIGN STOCKS.		
Argentine 6 p. c.	100	2 xd
Do. Hard Dols	69½	70½
Do. Treasury	98	9
Austrian Gold	99	2
Do. Silver	56	8
Brazilian 1875	102⅜	3½
B. Ayres 6 p. c.	102	4
Do. Cedulas I.	62¼	¼
Chilian 4½ p.c.1835	100	2
Costa Rica A.	91	2
Do. B.	89½	90¼
Egypt. State Dom.	102	½
Do. Unified	85¼	½
Do. Preference	103	¼
Do. Daira Sanier	80⅛	⅜
French 3 p.c. Rnts	82½	3
Do. 4½p.c. Rnts	103¼	4¼
Greek 5 p.c. 1881	76¼	¼
Hung. Gold Rente	81¼	½
Italian	95⅝	⅞
Mexican Converted	39⅞	40½
Peruvian 5 p.c. 7	13¼	⅞
Do. 6 p.c.	15	¼
Portuguese	61⅜	⅜
Russian 1873	92½	½
Spanish 4 p. c.	74 9-16	11-16
Turkish 1854	99	101
Group 1	24¼	¾
Group 2	15	¼
Groups 3 and 4	24⅞	15⅛
4½ p. c. 1871	86⅛	7¼
5 p. c. Defence	97¼	¾
5 p. c. Priority	82	4
Uruguay Unified	73	½
Virginia Funded	47⅜	3¼
U.S. 4½ p.c.	107½	8½
BRITISH RAILWAYS		
Caledonian	107⅛	⅜
Great Eastern	67½	8
Great Northern	125½	17½xd
Ditto A	101	½
Great Western	144¼	5
Hull and Barnsley	20	½
Lanc. and York	126	27 xd
Brighton(Ordinary)	140	2
Do. A	124¼	5
Chatham(Ordinary)	22⅜	⅞
Do. Preference	100¼	1¼
North Western	167½	¾xd
South Western	133⅛	6½
Manchester & Shef	67	9
Do. A.	36	¼
Met. Consolidated	73¼	4¼
Do. Land Stock	70½	1½
Do. District	34½	5
Midland	137	¼xd
North British	114¼	½xn
North Eastern	152¼	7 xd
North Stafford	110	12 xd
South Eastern	132	4
Do. Deferred	103½	¼
FOREIGN RAILWAYS.		
Canada Pacific	59	¼
Cen. Pacific Share	35⅞	6½
Chic. Mil. and St. P	74¼	5
Denver & R. Grande	19½	⅜
Do. Pref.	51¼	2¼
Illinois Shares	121½	2½
Lake Shore	100½	⅞
Ohio & Mississippi	23½	4
Louis. and Nash	61⅜	⅞
Mex. Cen. Bonds	69	½
Do. Nat "A".	63¼	½
Miss. Kan. & Texas	14	⅛
N. Y. Cen. Share	112	¼
New York Ontario	16⅛	17
Erie Shares	20	¼
Do. Sec. Mort	101⅝	¾
Norfolk & West. Pre	55⅜	6¼
N. Y. P. & O. 1st M.	33⅜	⅞
North. Pacific Pref	63¼	4
Pennsylvania Sh	56	⅛
Phil. and Read. St	27⅛	⅜
Union Pacific Shares	62¼	3
Wabash Preferred	27½	8
Do. Gen. Mort	44⅛	5
Grand Trunk Sh	13½	¾
Do. First Pref.	62⅜	¾
Do. Second Pre	42½	¾
Do. Third Pref	24⅛	⅜
Do. Guaranteed	67½	8
Mexican Ordinary	49⅜	⅞
Do First Pre	122⅛	⅞
Ob. do. 2nd Pref	82⅛	⅜
Lombardo-Venetian	9¼	½
Varna 3 per cent	7⅞	⅜
Nitrate Railway	25	¼
BANKS.		
Alliance Bank	113½	11
City Bank	210	1
Consolidated Bank	7⅛	8¼
Imperial Ottoman	20 15	16 11 1 16
London and County	84½	5½
Union of London	39	40
London and West.	66	7
London Joint Stock	39	40
Nat. Prov. of Eng	43	4
Stand. Bnk. S. Afric	49	50
MINES		
Indian Consolidated	¾	⅛
Mysore shares	3	¼
Ooregums	1 3-16	5 16
Cape Copper	4 7 16	9 16
Namaqua	2⅞	3⅛
Mason and Barry	11 7-16	9-16
Rio Tinto	22 7-16	9-16
Montana £1 shares	1⅜	¼
De Beers	27⅛	⅜
Kimberley Cent	3¼	¼
TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES		
Anglo-American	40½	1½
Do. Pref.	67⅛	8½
Brazilian Submarine	13	½
Direct Unit. States	9⅛	⅛
Eastern	12¼	½
Ditto Extension	13	¼
United Telephone	13¼	¼
Globe Teleg. Trust	6⅞	⅛
TRAMWAYS ETC		
London Gen. Om	193	203 xd
London Street	12	13
London Tramway	14	15
North Metropolitan	17	¼
WATERWORKS.		
ChelseaWaterworks	256	61
East London	197	202
Grand Junction	124	8
Kent	269	74
Lambeth	253	63
New River, New	347	50
S'thwrk. & Vauxhal	102	7
W. Middlesex	264	9
GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.		
Gaslight & Coke A	253	7 xd
Imp. Continental	206	9
South Metropolitan	308	13 xd
BrushElecLt(£4 pd)	3	⅛
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Ailsopp	8	¼
Guinness and Co	302½	5 xd
Hotchkiss	8⅞	9⅛
Bryant and May	12⅛	⅞
Spratt's Patent	9⅛	⅞
P. and O. Steam	63	5
Royal Mail Steam	59	61
Nat. Discount Co.	11¼	¼
Hudson's Bay	13½	19
Suez Canal	86¼	7¼
E. & W. Ind. Docs	26	8
London and St. K.	42	4

MURDEROUS RUFFIANISM IN WHITECHAPEL.

Another desperate assault, which stopped only just short of murder, was committed upon a woman in Whitechapel on Saturday night. The victim was leaving the Foresters' Music-hall, Cambridge Heath-road, where she had been spending the evening with a sea captain, when she was accosted by a well-dressed man, who requested her to walk a short distance with him, as he wanted to meet a friend. They had reached a point near to the scene of the murder of the woman Nicholls, when the man violently seized her by the throat and dragged her down a court. He was immediately joined by a gang of women and bullies, who stripped the unfortunate woman of necklace, earrings, and brooch. Her purse was also taken, and she was brutally assaulted. Upon her attempting to shout for aid one of the gang laid a large knife across her throat, remarking, "We will serve you as we did the others.' She was, however, eventually released. The police have been informed, and are prosecuting inquiries into the matter, it being regarded as a probable clue to the previous tragedies.

THE EXTRAORDINARY MUTILATION CASE.

The mysterious murder of an infant in Asylum-road, Birmingham, is still occupying the attention of the detectives, and intense interest is manifested in the result of the inquiries. The children, Alfred Forrester and his sister Alice, are still under arrest, and were yesterday formally remanded on the charge of causing the death of Minnie Ferriday until Wednesday, pending the inquest. On reaching home, about an hour after the occurrence, Alice told her mother about the baby's feet being cut, and said she did not know how it was done, unless her uncle had fallen upon it whilst eating his steak, with the knife in his hand. Her uncle, she said, "was ever so drunk." The mother states that her little daughter had not a spot of blood on her clothes. The grandfather, called Smith, says he had been drinking during the afternoon, but was not drunk. He went home and fell asleep. He awoke, had his supper, and went to sleep, but knew nothing about the baby being injured until the little girl Alice awoke him and told him it had been taken to the surgery.

PHOTOGRAPHING THE HEAVENS.

After fifteen months' delay the Treasury have at last sanctioned the provision of two telescopes to enable Greenwich and the Cape of Good Hope Observatories to take their share in the international scheme for charting the heavens by photography. There will now be five British and colonial observatories taking part in the work, as instruments were ordered some months back for Oxford University, Sydney and Melbourne Observatories, but their construction has been delayed by the tardiness of the Government in arriving at a decision.

THE ANTI-VACCINATION MOVEMENT.

Eleven residents in the district were summoned yesterday at the Sessions House, Sleaford, by the vaccination officer for the union, for neglecting to have children vaccinated. A strong feeling against the operation prevailed in the district, and the general objection was based on the ground that other members of the families had sustained injuries which, in some instances, it was alleged, had proved fatal. The defendants included a poor-law guardian from an adjoining parish. Most of the cases were adjourned in order to produce medical evidence corroborative of the statement made by the defendants of the disastrous effects from vaccination in their own families.

A SWALLOW'S NEST IN AN ELM.

Mr. J. A. Smith, Risehall, Akenham, near Ipswich, writes to a contemporary:—A pair of swallows have chosen a novel nesting-place in this parish, having attached their nest to a small elm bough overhanging my fish pond. Yarrell records a similar instance, except that the nest was built upon the forked branch of a sycamore. In the case I now record the nest beautifully harmonizes in appearance with the bark of the bough, and the mud used in its construction is well mixed with grass so as to withstand the storms of wind and rain. The nest is well lined with feathers, and to-day the young birds are looking around as if anxious to leave the structure which they have outgrown. What should induce the swallows to leave my dining-room chimney for this novel situation? Possibly they disliked the smoke from a fire rendered necessary this year on a chilly evening in July, or they may have reasoned that the bough was in a convenient situation, the surface of the pond yielding the best supply of insect food in a cold, showery season.

THE TRAGEDY AT POPLAR.—VERDICT.

Mr. Collier, the deputy coroner for South-east Middlesex, resumed an inquiry yesterday, at the Poplar Town Hall, into the circumstances attending the death of Elizabeth Bartlett, aged fifty-six, the wife of a general dealer, lately living at 248, Manchester-road, Cubitt-town, who is alleged to have been murdered by her husband, who afterwards attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. The husband, who is still an inmate of the Poplar Hospital, is progressing favourably, and will be able shortly to leave the institution. On the 19th ultimo deceased was discovered lying in bed with her head battered in, while her husband sat beside her bleeding from a self-inflicted wound in the neck. The instrument used was a common blacksmith's hammer. Dr. Charles Smyth described the injuries which deceased had sustained, and said death was no doubt caused by a blow from the hammer produced. A lad named Still, who had been errand boy to Bartlett, and lived in the house, found his master on the morning in question sitting on a chair and "trying to tear his throat open." Witness went to wake Mrs. Bartlett and found she had been murdered. Mrs. Bartlett was a sober woman, but her husband used to drink and strike his wife. Witness had heard him more than once threaten to cut his wife's head off. On the morning of the tragedy Bartlett came into a room occupied by witness and a man named French, and said he had "done for the missus and was going to do for himself." Other witnesses corroborated, and it appeared that the woman had been attacked while asleep. The jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against Bartlett, and he was committed for trial on the coroner's warrant.

THE LATE COLONEL KING-HARMAN'S WILL.

Probate of the will of the late Colonel King-Harman, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Ireland, who died at his residence, Rockingham, Boyle, County Roscommon, has been granted in Dublin to the two executors appointed therein, namely, Sir George Allanson Cayley, of Brompton Hall, Brompton, Yorkshire, and Major Douglas King-Harman, of Rockingham, brother of the testator. The personalty is sworn over £44,000. By his will Colonel King Harman has left his only daughter, Miss King-Harman, the Rockingham estates for life, with the proviso that any one she marries should take the name of King-Harman. Ample provision is made for his widow, whom he has appointed residuary legatee.

THE LIBERAL SPLIT IN CENTRAL FINSBURY.

A special meeting of the general council of the Central Finsbury Liberal and Radical Association was held last night at the Goswell Hall, Goswell-road, to finish the business of the 15th of August, for the selection of a candidate for the constituency. It was asserted that this was prevented by a number of persons leaving the room before the business of the last meeting was concluded. It was proposed at last night's meeting that the votes for Mr. Naoroji and Mr. Eve, being so nearly equal, the conclusion of the voting should be postponed until after these gentlemen had again addressed the council. For this purpose the candidates were again invited to attend. Mr. Eve was present; Mr. Naoroji was not, but he wrote protesting against any interference with the decision previously arrived at, when he was selected by forty-nine votes as against forty-five for Mr. Eve. After a stormy discussion between the respective parties, Mr. Eve was called in to address the meeting. Many members at once left the room. In the end Mr. Eve was selected by sixty votes against five, his opponents not voting. The council consists of three hundred members.

CAUSING A PANIC ON A RIVER STEAMER.

At Westminster police-court yesterday, Sidney Froud, eighteen, grocer's assistant, surrendered to his bail before Mr. D'Eyncourt to further answer the charge of wantonly interfering with the steering gear of the Thames steamboat *Bridegroom*, so that a collision with the piles of new Battersea Bridge was occasioned, passengers injured, and damage done to the extent of £30. On the night of Sunday, the 26th ult., the prisoner, who was a passenger on the *Bridegroom*, which had come from Kew, pulled out the pin of the fore rudder of the boat near Battersea Bridge, which counteracted the action of the wheel aft, and rendered the steamer unmanageable, so that a violent collision with the bridge pier could not be averted. Mr. Beard, who now appeared for the prosecution on behalf of the Victoria Steamboat Association, said the injury to the boat itself amounted to £30. Mr. D'Eyncourt asked if there was any evidence of motive on the part of the prisoner. Mr. Beard said motive must be presumed. Not only was the lock pin of the rudder pulled out, but the screw was turned. It would require eight or ten turns to unloose the screw. Mr. D'Eyncourt said he did not think defendant acted with malicious intent. He would be fined 50s. and 23s. costs. The money was paid.

BALDWIN AT BIRMINGHAM.—Professor Baldwin made an ascent from the Aston Lower Grounds, Birmingham, last evening, in the presence of nearly 70,000 spectators. In ascending Mr. Baldwin got one of the strings of his parachute twisted round his leg, and he had some difficulty in disentangling himself. The descent, however, was successful. His parachute was damaged by the crowd.

THE EMPEROR FREDERICK'S NOTES.—According to the *Montags Revue*, the recent publication of the documents left by the German Emperor, William I., is soon to be followed by the full text of the notes written during his last illness by the Emperor Frederick. They date chiefly from the period after the Emperor's removal to Charlottenburg, and show throughout that the Imperial author had the thought of death constantly before his eyes.

THE SALVATION ARMY.—General Booth has decided to again try the experiment of raising funds for the Salvation Army by appointing a week of self-denial, during which all the "soldiers" and friends of the army will be invited to deny themselves some of their every-day life luxuries, and send the money thus saved to headquarters. The experiment tried about two years ago brought in £3,000.

A RARE BIRD.—Twelve eggs of the great Skua, *Lestris catarractes*, known as the Bonxie, were exhibited in a shop window in Kirkwall yesterday. The bird is believed to be nearly extinct. The eggs are a light brown, with dark chocolate spots; length of eggs, 2¾ in.; breadth at broadest part, 2 in. This bird is known to breed nowhere in Scotland but in Foula, near the Shetland Isles, and there they are very scarce. During the breeding season these birds are very wild, and will attack any person coming near their nests.

THE CROFTERS COMMISSION.—The Crofters Commission held a sitting in the Island of Sanday, Orkney, yesterday, and heard evidence from the property of the late Colonel Balfour. Mr. Leitch, the factor, explained at the outset that the crofts had been let entirely for the purpose of kelp-making, and if vacant could be let at higher rents at any time. For a £4 croft, which had fallen vacant four years ago, he had had six offers of £10, and he let it at £6. There were practically no arrears due by the tenants.

FATAL GUNNERY ACCIDENT.—During some experimental practice at Shoeburyness last week, an accident occurred which resulted in the death of a gunner named Walters, one of the experimenting party. On the gun being fired the tube flew out, striking the gunner on the side. He was immediately conveyed to the Military Hospital, where he received every attention from the medical staff, but no trace of the tube could be found. He appeared to be progressing favourably until Saturday morning, when he suddenly died. The tube was afterwards found near the spine.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT AT A STATION.—A fatal accident occurred yesterday afternoon at Southwaite, on the London and North-Western Railway, seven miles south of Carlisle. Mrs. Peter Dixon, of Burgh House, Carlisle, wife of a retired manufacturer, while waiting for a train to Carlisle, had crossed the line and was standing upon the edge of the platform when an express train from Lancaster rushed past. Mrs. Dixon's dress was caught by one of the carriages, and she was thrown beneath the train. When her dead body was recovered her head and one arm had been severed.

THE LATE MR. HENRY RICHARD.—The *Cymru Fidd*, the Welsh Nationalist organ, in the September issue, states:—Not the least gratifying feature in the general appreciation expressed of the eminent services of Mr. Henry Richard is the testimony, readily borne, to his personal and public worth by representative English politicians of both political parties. Lord Granville writes:—"I did not know Mr. Richard well, but there was something so genial in his manner that I never met him without feeling as if he were an intimate friend. There are few men in the House of Commons for whom I had greater respect." Lord Derby says:—"I had sincere respect for the late Mr. Richard as an honest, conscientious politician." Lord Randolph Churchill observes:—"In my opinion there was no member of the House of Commons more generally and justly respected."

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."—Clarke's world-famed Blood Mixture is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, skin and blood diseases, and sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous. Thousands of testimonials. In bottles, 2s. 9d. and 11s. each, of all Chemists. Proprietors, Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln. Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and do not be persuaded to take an imitation.

THE PALL MALL GAZETTE is sent post free to any address in the United Kingdom, or in the Postal Union, for 9s. 9d. per quarter.

THE PALL MALL BUDGET is sent post free to any address in the United Kingdom for 4s. 11d. per quarter.

DISRAELI'S WOMANKIND.

THERE is an interesting article in *Temple Bar* for September, in which Morice Gerard discusses the women in Disraeli's novels (it is a convenient plan, by the way, to speak of Beaconsfield the politician, and Disraeli the novelist).

WHY DISRAELI NEVER DESCRIBED A WOMAN.

Disraeli, says the writer, never drew a woman. "An abstract idea, an enthusiasm, an influence, an aggregation of love and beauty. These are what pass in Disraeli's novels for his womankind. They are merely symbols, algebraic abstractions. Place them in the alembic, and they dissolve into their elements." The reason for Disraeli's failure in this respect is to be found in his character. "He was an egoist of the first water, and the fact is never more apparent than in his books. He calls one of them a psychological romance. They are all psychological romances. But the psychology is individual and self-centred. All his heroes from Vivian Grey to Endymion are phases of himself. No one can read his letters to his sister, which are contemporary with his most active eruption of fiction, without feeling that the world revolves round Benjamin Disraeli, and that it is a genial circle with radii to the best of all possible centres. No one can object to this; for the egoism is both witty and genial. It, however, interferes, in his writings, with any assiduous attention to more than one study. That study was himself; what he was; what, under certain circumstances, which he was pleased to evolve, he might have been. As Disraeli could never have been a woman, he is content to photograph in his heroines the reflections which any very shrewd observer would make from the outside. He took no pains to analyze or dissect."

DISRAELI'S GALAXY OF BEAUTY.

But in one respect, it is pointed out, Disraeli did depart from the data of observation:—"Thackeray never drew a pretty woman. Disraeli never an ugly one. He threw in this respect a genial halo of romance over life. He saw beauty as it appears in the transforming light of the stage, not woman as she walks the streets and ministers in daily life. Paradise itself never contained so many houris as Disraeli's novels. It is a galaxy of beauty; 'undulating' forms, Grecian profiles, statuesque outlines, girlish grace. Every expression, that fancy has ever applied to woman, is here emphasized by an Oriental imagination. As with Horace, the mother only serves to enhance the daughter, and the daughter to add lustre to the mother." Similarly, "the baptismal registry of Disraeli's heroines would be a remarkable and suggestive document. Here are a few Christian names:—Apollonia, Euphrosyne, Theodora, Myra, Adriana, Venetia, Annabel, Sybilla, Berengaria, Zenobia. Life cannot all be turtle soup. We sigh occasionally for the relief of the commonplace."

THE INFLUENCE OF DISRAELI ON WOMEN.

"Disraeli had a great idea of the political and social value of 'beautiful hands, that fluttered with irresistible grace,' of 'flashing eyes, and a voice of melody.' Yet few men, in real life, probably yielded less than himself to their seductive charm. He influenced them, not they him. Perhaps that was why in his books he told them what a power they were. Even a woman is sometimes amenable to flattery. If a man has to be lured from his faith, a woman's beauty affords the most convincing argument, and the repartee is an even more convincing and impossible combination of charm. If a parvenu is to be won to a political combination, a great lady of society is the 'Dea ex machinâ.' If a woman cannot influence a man in any other way, she must marry him; but this, of course, is a last resource, and generally reserved for the end of the book. In novels there is a poetic objection, on the part of the reading public, to the hero being actually married more than once."

DISRAELI A MAN'S NOVELIST.

But the inference of Disraeli's books on women is *nil*. "Women have never really cared for Disraeli's books; they read them when it was the fashion, and were the first to abandon the occupation when the inexorable rule was relaxed. The reason is to be found in what I have stated. In real life women prefer men; in books they like to study their own sex, and a casual, superficial, perfunctory portrait does not satisfy them. Satirize the sex, and you will assuredly be read. They will forgive the sarcasm in the enjoyment of its complete application to the members of their own circle. In this, woman is true to that curious human nature with which she is endowed.'

LONDON'S UNEMPLOYED.

MR. HENRY C. BURDETT writes:—

I could wish that your leading articles on "A Word in Season to the Unemployed" and "The Lords and the Unemployed" could reach the ears and awaken a feeling of responsibility in the hearts and consciences of all Londoners, of every class. The inaction of the classes as a whole in London is as reprehensible and futile as the marching and counter-marching of the masses, or so-called unemployed. Experience goes to show that "the spouters," as they are called by their equals, are regarded, and very often rightly regarded, by the working-classes as their worst enemies; and among the well-to-do and middle-class Londoners the same feeling is arising in regard to the better-class spouters—that is, the majority of the metropolitan members of Parliament, who seem, as a class, to have neither the ability nor the will to assemble their constituents, and take practical steps in every metropolitan district to solve this question, as it ought to be and can easily be solved, without delay. The Paddington organization, so successful and satisfactory, has been kept alive: it has a small balance as a nucleus in hand if necessary, and all the records have been carefully preserved. We hope it will not be found necessary to do much, if anything, this winter; but be this as it may, the fact that our neighbours, in Marylebone and Kilburn especially, have done nothing for their poor, is a source of very real anxiety to us all at the present juncture. With their co-operation and active work within their own boundaries, success is certain. Without it our work will be ten times more difficult, and possibly in the end fail to effect the cure we all desire to apply to a disease entirely manageable; and it is therefore disgraceful to permit it to spread further without check or hindrance. For these and other reasons, apart from politics altogether, I hope no London constituency will continue to return as its member any man who fails to put himself at the head of an organization, similar to that in Paddington, for effectually dealing with the unemployed within its boundaries. The reform of the poor-law system is intimately involved in this question, and, despite the optimism of the Lords and the purists, will have to be effected shortly. I have not space to go into this to-day, however, especially as London's unemployed—whether few or many in number, matters but little in my opinion—will require all our attention during the next nine months. If they be but few, then it will be all the easier to census, classify, and exhaust them as a basis for the complete register which each metropolitan parliamentary district ought to take and to keep, on the Boston (U.S.A.) model. What the poor of this vast city need is not so much alms as a friend to whom they can refer difficulties, and whom they can consult when necessary with a frank confidence honourable to both parties. Every poor family would soon have such a friend if every well-to-do family would look out for some one to be kind to in their own neighbourhood. It is the aim of such organizations as that instituted in Paddington by Lord Randolph Churchill to afford facilities to each side to become acquainted, and for such an acquaintance to blossom into friendship. This is no fancy picture, but a sound, business-like, and workable proposal, which has done wonders when it has been tried, and which would convert London from a City of Despair into a decent, Christlike community, because neighbourliness would beget friendliness, and friendliness knowledge, and knowledge confidence in the integrity of well-to-do and out-of-work, which must suggest a remedy and provide a cure. Your articles are very timely, because the metropolitan members who intend to quit themselves like men must move at once if they desire to succeed, or to solve the problem which stares them and all of us in the face. May I suggest that all who are interested should consult Major-General Lees, Sutherland-avenue, W., the able and devoted secretary to the Paddington Committee, who will gladly give full information; that they should purchase and read Mr. John Law's humanizing little book (Swan Sonnenschein and Co.) on this question; and that every metropolitan M.P. should call to his aid the School Board authorities, who have much information, and also procure the pamphlet by Mr. Charles Booth, entitled "The Tower Hamlets, 1886-87" (Stanford, Charing-cross)? Meanwhile I enclose for your information the original scheme submitted to the Paddington Conference, and a statement showing how far that scheme was carried out and the results arrived at.

THE ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINES.

"ART AND LETTERS."

Art and Letters (Boussod, Valadon, and Co.). This magazine *de luxe* is at its best this month, and entirely puts to shame all English efforts in the same direction. The price of the magazine is indeed high (25*s*.), but the full-page illustrations alone would not be dear at the money. These include admirable reproductions of Mr. Orchardson's "Napoleon on Board the *Bellerophon*" and "Salon of Madame Récamier," some coloured plates to illustrate "The Opera before the Revolution," and three charming pictures of Venice. These are to illustrate a characteristic story—complete in this number—by "Ouida," entitled "The Adder." Ouida's own local colour is as good as that of the pictures, but the story, though powerful, is far from pleasant. It is a curious commentary, by the way, on our national self-righteousness in the matter of fiction, that the French story in this magazine—"Misery's Watch," by M. Quellien—is an innocent idyll, whereas the English one describes an incident in the career of a heartless "voluptuary." That Ouida makes the said voluptuary a Frenchman will only be imputed to us, we fear, for additional hypocrisy.

THE "CENTURY" AND "HARPER'S."

The paper in these two magazines which will be most talked of is, we suppose, that in which Mr. Howells pronounces, from *Harper's* "Editor's Study," his sentence of extinction upon Tennyson. The Poet Laureate is "played out," it seems. "The old order changeth, yielding place to new;" and, just as Dickens and Thackeray have had to yield the palm to Howells and James, so now is Tennyson eclipsed by Mr. Madison Cawein, of Kentucky. Here is a specimen of the "choice and fortunate phrase"—free from all taint of Tennysonian influence—used by the new poet:—

> Once her full limbs flashed on me,
> Naked where some royal tree
> Powdered all the spaces
> With wan sunlight and quaint shade;
> Such a haunt romance hath made
> For haunched satyr races.

The *Saturday Review* has already pointed out that "according to the ordinary rules of grammatical interpretation Mr. Cawein and not the Dryad was naked;" and that "the delicate music of the graceful word 'haunched,' following so closely upon the kindred sound of 'haunt,' is a synthesis which could only have reverberated from Kentucky, where it appears that satyrs alone have hips." In both these points Mr. Cawein's lines are decidedly anti-Tennysonian.

Mr. Pennell, whose sketches have so often formed the chief attraction in the *Century*, is to be found this month in *Harper*. "Our Journey to the Hebrides" will not, however, be so successful as some other of Mr. Pennell's sketching tours—the scenery to be depicted not lending it so well to the artist's special gifts. The letterpress by Mrs. Pennell should be read in the

light of a letter addressed by Mr. William Black to Saturday's *Athenæum*. It is a pity that Mr. Froude's book on the West Indies could not have been illustrated by such excellent sketches as form another attractive feature in this month's *Harper*—"A Midsummer Trip to the West Indies."

The *Century* is nothing on this occasion if not academical. An illustrated article on "Uppingham School" is the *pièce de résistance*; and it is followed by "The Industrial Idea in Education," an account of the late Professor E. R. Sill, "The University and the Bible," "Women who go to College," "College Fraternities," "Modern Collegiate Education," and "Individuality in Teaching." This collocation is a real curiosity in editing. We must not, however, omit to call attention to some pretty lines on old age by Walt Whitman:—

> The touch of flame—the illuminating fire—the loftiest look at last,
> O'er city, passion, sea—o'er prairie, mountain, wood—the earth itself;
> The airy, different, changing hues of all, in falling twilight,
> Objects and groups, bearings, faces, reminiscences;
> The calmer sight—the golden setting, clear and broad:
> So much i' the atmosphere, the points of view, the situations whence we scan,
> Bro't out by them alone—so much (perhaps the best) unreck'd before;
> The lights indeed from them—old age's lambent peaks.

CASSELL'S MAGAZINES.

In the series of magazines published by Cassell and Co., the paper which will probably attract most attention is the one by Ouida in the *Woman's World*, to which we have already referred. An illustrated article in the same magazine on the "Bonnets of Queen Victoria's Reign," by "Madame Isabel," is also interesting in its way. The *Magazine of Art*, without containing any article of topical interest, sustains its usual standard of instructive letterpress and admirable illustrations. *Cassell's Saturday Journal* is full of readable stuff.

There is nothing of "topical" interest in the *Art Journal* this month. It is curious that neither here nor in the *Magazine of Art* is there any article on Frank Holl. Both magazines would gain by being more "on the nail."

MR. BRADLAUGH'S LEGAL EXPENSES.

The treasurer asks us to acknowledge the following subscriptions received yesterday:—M. J. Shawkewait, £20; N. W. (Plymouth), £10 10*s.*; George Bird, £1 1*s.*; R. B. Holt, £1 1*s.*; D. M. (Bournemouth), £1; A. Ear, Withy, £1; A. P., £1; Frank Catford, 2*s.* 6*d.*; H. L. Seymour, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Arthur E. Withy, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Wm. Stock, 1*s.*; making a total up to date of £660 13*s.* 6*d.*

"ROBERT ELSMERE" IN AMERICA.

"Every day," says the New York *Critic*, "emphasizes the need of international copyright. When the publishers brought out 'Robert Elsmere' in England, the American house received a consignment which was snapped up on the day of its arrival here. Other consignments were immediately ordered, which for some reason have as yet failed to put in an appearance. In the meantime a well-known piratical publishing house of this city has taken advantage of this delay, and put upon the market a cheap paper-covered edition of the book. Every copy of this that is sold robs the author and her publishers of so much rightful profit."

A VISIT TO MR. SWINBURNE.

"The residence of the Holman Hunts, Draycott Lodge, is quite near to 'The Pines,' the home of Swinburne and Watts. So I took the two visits in together," says Mr. Louise Chandler Moulton in the *Boston Sunday Herald*.

WITH THE PICTURES AT THE PINES.

"It is a lovely place, in the midst of verdure, and as quiet as if it were not within half an hour of London. The house is a veritable museum of treasures. In Mr. Watts's especial study are his gifts from Rossetti, whose dearest friend he was. Many of Rossetti's own pictures are on the walls, and also his portrait, painted by his pupil Dunn, which is—so Mr. Watts assures me—wonderfully life-like. I found that the photographs that I had seen of the poet-painter had not given me altogether a correct idea of him. I had fancied his colouring much darker than it really was. In place of the great black eyes I had imagined, I found he had large and light blue eyes, and there was a touch of ruddy colour in his hair and beard, which made him altogether less sombre of aspect than the photographs represent him. Mr. Watts has the most beautifully carved furniture which I have seen anywhere—furniture worth a pilgrimage to look at, and he has a library of some 7,000 or 8,000 volumes."

MR. SWINBURNE'S TREASURES.

"I lingered for a time among his treasures, and then he took me up-stairs to find Swinburne in his own library—a marvellous collection of first editions and of rare volumes, some of which are not to be found even in the British Museum, or the Bodleian library at Oxford. I wish I could recall correctly the long, quaint explanatory title of one book which he showed me—one of the very earliest illustrated books ever printed. It professed to depict and describe certain creatures 'well known to men'—veritable creatures of history. The descriptions were in the most delicious rhyme, more amusing than you can possibly imagine. Sirens, mermaids, mermen, serpents with human faces (wise serpents, such as tempted our far-away grandmother in Eden), camels, apes—heaven knows what not—and the veritable history and characteristics of each creature were set forth in these enchanting rhymes. 'Fancy,' said Mr. Swinburne, 'fancy the children who grew up to be my ancestors looking over this very book—clamouring to see it—300 or 400 years ago. Alas! they tore it here and there."

A HAPPY POET.

"It seemed to me that the poet had really grown younger in the ten years since I had seen him before. He looked so full of life and vigour, such light was in his eyes, such warmth in his smile, that one felt Time had nothing to do with him, and he might go on living and working for ever. He is a lithe, slight, energetic looking man, with auburn hair and beard, and a fine forehead above those brilliant expressive eyes. He has charmingly gracious and cordial manners, and Mr. Watts tells me he is the very happiest man he knows, because his interests are so keen, his projects for work so numerous, that time is never half long enough for him."

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee, Mr. HENRY IRVING.)

EVERY EVENING (including Saturday), at 8.15,

Mr RICHARD MANSFIELD as
DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE.

MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.
Box-office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily from 10 to 5.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. BEERBOHM TREE.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.30 precisely, the new original Drama, by Mr. HADDON CHAMBERS, entitle "CAPTAIN SWIFT." Mr. Tree, Mr. Macklin, Mr. Kemble, Mr. Fuller Mellish, Mr. Allan, Mr. Harwood, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Brookfield; Lady Monckton, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Cudmore, and Mrs. Tree. At 7.45, THAT DREADFUL DOCTOR. Box-office open daily, 10 till 5.

CRITERION THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.)

BETSY, EVERY EVENING, at 9. Messrs. W. Blakeley, H. Standing, A. Maltby, A. Bouccicault, and Geo. Giddens; Mesdames Rose Saker, F. Robertson, E. Terriss, F. Moore, E. Penrose, and Lottie Venne. Preceded by, at 8.10, THE DOWAGER. Doors open at 7.45. N.B.—Stage and Auditorium Lighted entirely by Electricity.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

(A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)

THIS EVENING, at Eight, THE UNION JACK. Mr. William Terriss; Messrs. C. Cartwright, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine. L. Cautley, D. Somers, H. Russell, E. Lennox, &c.; Miss Millward; Mesdames Helen Forsyth, O. Nethersole, D. Drummond, E. Bufton, and Clara Jecks. At 7.15, THE REFUGEES. Mr. D. Somers, Miss Agnes Miller, &c.

TERRY'S THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.)

(Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. BRICKWELL.)

The safest and coolest Theatre in London, constructed entirely with concrete and iron, absolutely fireproof; lighted throughout with electricity.

TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, A. W. PINERO'S New Three Act Domestic Drama, SWEET LAVENDER. 172nd Time. Messrs. Edward Terry, Alfred Bishop, Brandon Thomas, T. C. Valentine, Bernard Gould, F. Kerr, Sant Matthews; Mesdames M. A. Victor, Carlotta Addison, Maude Millett, and Eva Wilson. Doors open at 8. Carriages 11. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Seats at the Libraries and Box-office, open from 10 to 5. Telephone 2,702.

GLOBE THEATRE.

(Lessees and Managers, Mr. EDGAR BRUCE and Miss EDITH WOODWORTH.)

THIS EVENING, at 8.45, BOOTLES' BABY. 106th Time. Messrs. Charle Sugden, C. W. Garthorne, Forbes Dawson, A. J. Byde, Gilbert Farquhar, C. Kent, and Charles Collette; Mesdames Webster, Henrietta Lindley, Rose Evelyn, F. Henry, Minnie Terry. At 7.45, TRUE COLOURS. Messrs. Forbes Dawson, A. J. Byde; Mesdames Gillard and Florence Henry.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HORACE SEDGER.)

EVERY EVENING, at 7.35, WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF.
At 8.30, punctually, DOROTHY. (711th Performance.)
Mesdames Marie Tempest, Florence Perry, Harriet Coveney, F. Neville, and Amy Augarde; Messrs. Ben Davies, Furneaux Cook, Arthur Williams, J. Le Hay, S. King and C. Hayden Coffin. Musical Director, M. Ivan Caryll. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open from 10 till 5.

MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.

In Concert Hall and Theatre, FRATELLI PRANDI'S MARIONETTES, "AMOR" and "THE LIVING SKELETON," at 3 and 7.45 P.M. The NEAPOLITAN MANDOLINISTS at 4.30 and 9 P.M.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

GRAND BALLET. FAIRY SCENES of "MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM," THIS and EVERY EVENING. Marvellous Success. Arranged and produced by Madame Katti Lanner and Mr. Oscar Barrett. Can be witnessed by thousands without extra payment.

SAVOY.—Proprietor and Manager, R. D'OYLY CARTE.—THIS EVENING, at 8.30, THE MIKADO, Japanese Opera. By W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN. At 7.30, MRS. JARRAMIE'S GENIE. Box-office open from 9 A.M. till 11 P.M.

SAVOY.—THE MIKADO.—THIS and EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2.30, until further notice. Messrs. G. Grossmith, R. Temple, R. Cummings, C. Gilbert, and J. G. Robertson; Mesdames G. Ulmar, S. Grey, A. Cole, and Rosina Brandram.

SAVOY.—THE MIKADO.

COMEDY THEATRE. — TO-NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, a New Farcical Comedy, in three acts, entitled UNCLES AND AUNTS, by W. LESTOCQ and WALTER EVERARD. Mr. W. S. Penley, Mr. Charles Groves, Mr. Wilfred Draycott, Mr. W. F. Hawtrey, Mr. Walter Everard, and Mr. W. Lestocq. Miss Cissy Grahame, Miss Maria Daly, Miss Caroline Hutton, Miss Kate Lee, and Miss Vane Featherston. Preceded by, at 8, BARBARA. Messrs. A. G. Andrews, Norman Bent, Misses May Scarlet and Cissy Grahame.—Business Manager, Mr. E. F. BRADLEY. MATINEE SATURDAY, September 15, at 3.

UNCLES AND AUNTS. TO-NIGHT, at 9 o'clock.—COMEDY THEATRE.

THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.—Season 1888.
FREEMAN THOMAS' SEVENTH ANNUAL SERIES of PROMENADE CONCERTS.
THIS EVENING, at 8.0. ADMISSION ONE SHILLING.
Grand Orchestra of 150 Performers and Band of the Coldstream Guards combined.
Conductor: Mr. A. GWYLLYM CROWE.
SMOKING LOUNGES IN ALL PARTS OF THE THEATRE.
Vocalists This Evening: Mdme. ROSE HERSEE, Mdme. ANTOINETTE STERLING, Signor FOLI. Mr. E. HOWELL (Violoncello Solo). Mr. HOWARD REYNOLDS (Solo Cornet).
Prices of admission:—Private Boxes from 10s. 6d. to £3 3s.; Grand Circle seats (numbered and reserved), 2s. 6d.; First Circle (numbered and reserved), 2s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, Amphitheatre, and Promenade, One Shilling. Doors open 7.30; commence at 8. Box-office open daily 10 to 5.
SEASON TICKETS (transferable) ONE GUINEA.
NOTE.—TO-MORROW (Wednesday), CLASSICAL NIGHT. Vocalists: Mr. SIMS REEVES, and Mdme. CLARA SAMUELL. Herr ARTHUR FRIEDHEIM (Solo Pianoforte). Orchestra will Play Overture, "Carnival of Rome" (Berlioz), and Spohr's Symphony, "Power of Sound."

DRURY LANE.—AUGUSTUS HARRIS, Lessee and Manager,
Will REOPEN on SATURDAY, September 22.
With a New Grand Spectacular Drama, entitled
THE ARMADA,
A Romance of 1588.
By HENRY HAMILTON and AUGUSTUS HARRIS.

IRISH EXHIBITION, OLYMPIA, KENSINGTON.—The Greatest Success.
OPEN 9 A.M. to 11 P.M.
FOUR MILITARY BANDS.
THE DONEGAL INDUSTRIAL VILLAGE.
THE SHAM FIGHT, PARADE GROUND, AND GRAND STAND.
THE HORSE SHOW.
THE LEAPING COMPETITIONS.
THE DAIRY SHOW.
THE SHOW OF KERRY COWS, BULLS, AND HEIFERS.
THE OLD IRISH MARKET PLACE.
THE BRITISH ARMY QUADRILLES BY FOUR MILITARY BANDS AND PIPERS AND DRUMMERS OF THE SCOTS GUARDS.
THE FINE ART DEPARTMENT AND LOAN COLLECTION.
THE ROCKS, CAVES, AND DRIPPING WELL.
THE RUINS OF BLARNEY CASTLE.
ILLUMINATIONS AND FIREWORKS EVERY EVENING.
PERFORMANCES BY HERCAT IN ROYAL IRISH THEATRE.
D'ARC'S CELEBRATED MARIONETTES.
RECITALS ON WEDLAKE'S ORGAN.
The press throughout the length and breadth of the land have unanimously pronounced this the most useful, practical, interesting, and attractive of all the Exhibitions.
ADMISSION EACH DAY ONE SHILLING.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION,
WEST BROMPTON, EARL'S-COURT, AND WEST KENSINGTON
PATRON.
HIS MAJESTY the KING of ITALY.
HON. PRESIDENT.
H.R.H. the CROWN PRINCE of ITALY
DIRECTOR-GENERAL.
JOHN R. WHITLEY, Esq.
PRESIDENT OF THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE.
Col. J. T. NORTH.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF 1888.
THE EXHIBITION OF THE YEAR.
ITALIAN SCULPTURE, PAINTINGS and INDUSTRIES.
At 4.0 and 8.30 P.M. Daily, Wet or Dry.
ROME UNDER THE EMPEROR TITUS.
On the "WILD WEST" ARENA,
Magnificent reproduction of the
ROMAN COLISEUM.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.
ILLUMINATED GARDEN FÊTE EVERY EVENING.
NEAPOLITAN MANDOLINISTS and SORRENTO SINGERS DAILY.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.
ADMISSION TO THE EXHIBITION, ONE SHILLING. OPEN 11 A.M. TO 11 P.M.
VINCENT A. APPLIN, Secretary.

NIAGARA IN LONDON. COLOSSAL PICTURE of the GREAT FALLS, original effects, by PHILIPPOTEAUX. Pleasant Lounge, Music, American Museum, Electric Light. Refreshments by Beguinot. Admission 1s. No fees. 10 to 10.—YORK STREET, WESTMINSTER, St. James's Park Station.

SCHWEITZER'S
COCOATINA.
Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.
GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA, WITHOUT ADMIXTURE.
Society says:—"THE QUEEN invariably has a cup of Schweitzer's Cocoatina brought to her bedside at 7.30, and two hours later she quaffs the same beverage at the breakfast table."
COCOATINA.
Retailed in ¼-lb., ½-lb., and 1-lb. Tins at 1s., 1s. 11d., and 3s. 8d.

One Penny. STUDY ECONOMY AND READ One Penny.
THE WHITEHALL GAZETTE
France the Curse of Europe. Every Tuesday. One Penny.
Publisher, NEALE, 5, Edgware-road, Marble Arch, W. Wholesale, H. VICKERS, Strand, W.C.

MILNERS' SAFES.
28, FINSBURY PAVEMENT, E.C.

PEPPER'S TARAXACUM AND PODOPHYLLIN.
The Safest Antibilious Medicine!
A Fluid Liver Medicine, without Mercury, for Indigestion, Headache, Dyspepsia.
Bottles 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold everywhere.

Sulpholine Lotion
FOR CLEARING THE SKIN.
In a few days Spots, Blemishes, Blotches, entirely fade away. Beautifully fragrant. Perfectly harmless. It renders the skin clear, smooth, supple, and healthy.
Bottles 2s. 9d. *Sold everywhere.*

NOTICES.

Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, *and* DEATHS *are inserted for 5s. each. The* PALL MALL GAZETTE *is sent post free for any number of days to any address in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and all countries in the Postal Union, at the rate of ninepence per week, or 9s. 9d. per quarter. The* PALL MALL BUDGET, *also post free, costs for the United Kingdom 4s. 11d. per quarter; for all countries in the Postal Union 5s. 4d. per quarter; for India and China 6s. per quarter. Apply to the Manager,* PALL MALL GAZETTE, 2, NORTHUMBERLAND-STREET, STRAND, W.C.

THE BALFOUR MEDAL.

Mr. T. D. Sullivan suggested the other day that a medal should be struck by way of honouring all those who were sent to gaol for political offences by Mr. Balfour. Our artist has made the following design, which will perhaps serve Mr. Sullivan's purpose.

THE ORIGIN OF "GOD SAVE THE QUEEN."

Mr. F. J. Furnivall writes:—"As you have let Mr. Edward St. John-Brenon revive the old myth of 'French inspiration, young ladies of St. Cyr, Louis XIV., &c., &c.,' will you allow me to refer you and your readers to my late friend Mr. Chappell's 'Popular Music of the Olden Time,' p. 691-707, for the facts of the case. On the St. Cyr story Mr. Chappell says:—'In answer, it is only necessary to refer the reader to the June number of the *Quarterly Review* for 1834, where he may satisfy himself, that the memoirs of Mdme. de Créqui (which you print Cregny) are fictitious, and that the work is a modern novel. The music of Lully is a myth. . . .' Mr. Chappell leaves the authorship of the air and words to his readers to settle, but seems to incline to that of Henry Carey, who died in 1743."

A "LESSON IN LATIN" BY LEWIS CARROLL.

According to the Boston *Post*, Mr. Lewis Carroll, author of "Alice in Wonderland," has sent a letter and a poem to the *Jabberwock*, a little Boston paper named for one of his delightful inventions, and edited and published by some of the pupils of the Girls' Latin School. The verses run thus, under the title of "A Lesson in Latin":—

Our Latin books, in motley row,
Invite us to the task—
Gay Horace, stately Cicero;
Yet there's one verb, when once we know,
No higher skill we ask:
This ranks all other lore above—
We've learned "amare" means "to love!"

So hour by hour, from flower to flower,
We sip the sweets of life;
Till, ah! too soon the clouds arise,
And knitted brows and angry eyes
Proclaim the dawn of strife.
With half a smile and half a sigh,
"Amare! Bitter One!" we cry.

Last night we owned, with looks forlorn,
"Too well the scholar knows
There is no rose without a thorn—"
But peace is made! We sing this morn,
"No thorn without a rose!"
Our Latin lesson is complete:
We've learned that Love is "Bitter-sweet!"

THE MISERY OF MODERN ITALY.

Signor L. P. Martini, an ex-Garibaldian, now residing at Genoa, has just published a pamphlet entitled "Cruel Truths Revealed to the Italian Nation," in which he sets forth the misery which is shown to prevail in modern Italy by the incessant stream of emigration.

The Bureau of Statistics, of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce recently put some questions to the prefects of the kingdom regarding emigration. The first question asked was:—

"Does the misery which prompts people to emigrate from this country spring from the advice of speculators interested in transportation or of agents paid by the Governments of the countries to which the people emigrate, or from colonizing societies?"

"Above all," replies the prefect of Campobasso, "it is misery that drives the peasants to emigration in the hope of finding in a foreign country wages better proportioned to their work and sufficient to provide them with the necessaries of life?"

The prefect of Cosenza: "Misery is the principal motive power of their emigration."

The prefect of Catanzaro: "The principal cause of emigration among the peasantry is the miserable wages they receive, and moreover, in this district, they cannot always get work."

The prefects of Potenza, Salerno, and Avellino all attribute the emigration to "misery and poor wages."

"Never," continues Signor Martini, "has the Italian name excited so much derision, called forth so much censure and ridicule as nowadays!"

"While misery and hunger are playing havoc with our countryside the national savings are squandered in African ventures!"

THE VENICE OF SPAIN.

"It seems strange," says Mr. H. T. Finck, writing in the New York *Nation*, "that it never occurred to any one—so far as I know—to call Cadiz the Spanish Venice. Like Venice, it lies at sea—seven miles at sea; and had the inhabitants of Cadiz wished it, they might easily have had canals instead of streets, for most of the streets begin and end at the ocean. Coming straight from the ultra-Moorish Seville, with its narrow, winding streets, one finds it strange that the neighbouring Cadiz, which also belonged to the Moors more than five hundred years, should have so much wider and straighter streets, and few or no patios or other Moorish characteristics. The explanation lies in the fact that almost the whole town was newly built and laid out after the English bombardment in 1596. Cadiz, being practically on an island, is much cooler than Seville—indeed.

many Seville families come here to spend the summer—so that Moorish patios are not essential for comfort, and one might say that their places are taken by the curious miradores, or turrets on the tops of the houses, whence the natives can enjoy the sea-breezes and a magnificent view at the same time. The blue of the sky and the sea is no deeper at Cadiz than at Malaga or at Marseilles, and the reason, therefore, why it is always so much emphasized in descriptions of Cadiz is because it obtrudes itself so much more vividly than elsewhere, owing to the entire absence of smoke in the air, and to the glaring white of the houses, which are constantly being whitewashed. It is difficult to understand the motive of this eternal, monotonous whitewashing in Spain. Religious fanaticism probably had something to do with it—the desire to hide and destroy the Moorish ornaments on the buildings. Or else the habit originated in the mistaken notion that because black absorbs the heat of the sun, white ought to afford a grateful relief. No doubt white is cool, but in large masses it is the most dazzling and intolerable of all hues. If snow ever fell in southern Spain, the inhabitants might be able to infer from the phenomenon of snow-blindness that the glare of white houses is very injurious to the eyes; or, if they were better educated, the same conclusion would be forced on them by the remarkable frequency of weakness or diseases of the eye. Foreigners, too, at Cadiz, are very apt to suffer from headache, which can be readily traced to the nerves of the eye. Why not 'paint the town'—if not 'red,' at any rate a sombre blue or green? One never hears of such a thing as 'grass-blindness.' But perhaps yellow, the complementary colour of the circumambient blue, would be the most poetic tint for Cadiz."

ADDRESSED TO WEALTHY PENSIONERS.

We are glad to see that Mr. James Payn takes the same view of the Civil List pensions that has so often been presented in these columns. Writing to the New York *Independent* on "the practice of retaining a pension granted, in his poverty, to one who had afterward become prosperous," he says:—It seems to me a mean thing to keep it; but when one gets rich one very often becomes mean (and I should like to try that too, just to see how it works). But as to the decision that has been arrived at of leaving the matter to the honour of the recipients, it reminds one rather painfully of the device of the cabman when he says he really can't say what his proper fare is, but "will leave it to the gentleman himself," which is rarely a satisfactory conclusion.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

[Publishers would greatly oblige by stating the prices of books. Any notices under this head do not preclude further review, should such seem to be necessary.]

We have received the following books since our last issue:—

AGUILAR, GRACE. "The Women of Israel." (Routledge.) [Characters and sketches from the Bible and Jewish history, illustrative of the past history, present duties, and future destiny of Hebrew women. Pp. 576, cloth.]

"BACK STREETS AND LONDON SLUMS." By Frederick Hastings. (Religious Tract Society.) [A small volume dealing with the London poor.]

BARKER, MRS. SALE and A. W. COOPER. "Our Home, our Pets, and our Friends." (Routledge). [A handsomely got-up and entertaining children's book. Small 4to.]

BARR, AMELIA, E. "In Spite of Himself." (James Clarke and Co.) [A tale of the West Riding in one volume. Pp. 233.]

CAINE, W. S., M.P. (Editor). "Hugh Stowell Brown: a Memorial Volume." (Routledge.) [Contains Mr. Stowell Brown's own story of his early life, and extracts from his Commonplace Book. Pp. 258, paper covers.

"CASSELL'S SHILLING COOKERY." (Cassell and Co.) "Contains a large number of recipes and general directions, and is especially rich in recipes under the heads of "Vegetables" and "Puddings." Pp. 360, limp cloth.]

CAVE, ALFRED, B.A. "The Inspiration of the Old Testament, inductively considered." (London: Congregational Union.) [The Seventh Congregational Union Lecture. A series of prelections on Genesis and Ethnic Tradition; on Genesis and Science; the authorship of Genesis; the authorship of the Law, &c. Pp. 468, cloth.]

CHURCHWARD, W. B. "'Blackbirding' in the South Pacific; or, the First White Man on the Beach." (Swann Sonnenschein.)

"CROCHET EDGINGS." (Myra and Son. 1s.) [A volume of the Silk-Worm series; containing the illustrations and descriptions of fifty-five original designs of laces and borders. Pp. 64.]

DARLINGTON, R. "The Vale of Llangollen and the Course of the Dee." (Llangollen R. Darlington. 1s.) [An illustrated guide-book, with letters from Mr. Ruskin: Mr. Browning, Mr. Phelps, and Sir Theodore Martin. Pp. 68, paper covers, map.,

DINGLAY, HUMPHREY D. "For Pen and Pencil Jottings." (Glasgow: David Bryce and Son.) [This neatly "got-up" little book differs from the ordinary sketch-book, inasmuch as a number of neat marginal illustrations adorn the toned pages set apart for the jottings.]

FERMOR, W. L. "Ruminations of a Rambler." (Wyman. 1s.) [Sketches, short stories, and verses. Pp. 99.]

FERMOY, W. L. "A Starved Soul." (Wyman.) [A story in one volume. Pp. 180, cloth.]

HAVCRAFT, MARGARET. "Guiding Lights." (Routledge). [A small volume of religious verse. The monotints by Mr. W. H. S. Thompson are very pretty.]

HAUPTMANN, MORITZ. "The Nature of Harmony and Metre." (Swann Sonnenschein.) [Translated from the German and edited by Mr. W. E. Heathcote, M.A. Pp. 352.]

HINTON, C. H., M.A. "A New Era of Thought." (Swann Sonnenschein.)

HOULDSWORTH, W. A. "The Allotments Acts, 1887." (Routledge). [The Act mentioned in the title and the Allotments and Cottage Gardens Compensation for Crops Act, 1887, are each printed with footnotes, and the necessary forms are given in an Appendix. Pp. 143.]

IBSEN, HENRIK. "The Pillars of Society, and other Plays." (Walter Scott. 1s.) [A volume of the Camelot Series. Contains "The Pillars of Society," "Ghosts," and "An Enemy of Society," with an introduction by Mr. Havelock Ellis. Pp. 315.]

"JESHARELAH. A Lay of Two Cities." (Passmore and Alabaster.) [A volume of religious verses: the subjects being Babylon and Jerusalem. Pp. 96.]

LESTER, H. F. "Hartas Maturin." 3 vols. (Bentley.)

LYTTON, Lord. "My Novel." (Routledge. 1s.) [The latest issue in the Pocket-Volume Edition. Pp. 344.]

"MINERVA." "Woman: Her Rights and Duties." (Jarrold and Sons. 1s.)

MOORE, GEORGE. "Spring Days. (Vizetelly.) [A one-volume novel.]

REYNOLDS, GEORGE W. M. "Master Timothy's Bookcase." (Dicks.) [One of Dicks's English Novels. Paper covers. 6d.]

RICHARDSON, CHARLES. "Large Fortunes; or, Christianity and the Labour Problem." (Philadelphia: Lippincott Co.)

TAWNEY, C. H., M.A. (Editor). "Shakespeare's King Richard III." (Macmillan.)

"THE CHAPLAIN'S SECRET." By Léon de Tinseau. (Vizetelly.) [A shilling, and looks exciting.]

THOMPSON, SYDNEY R. (Editor). "Selections from the Poems of Robert Southey." (Walter Scott, 1s.) [A volume of "The Canterbury Poets" series.]

MILBANK, WALTER. "Vane's Invention." (Walter Scott, 24, Warwick-lane.) Called an "electrical romance," elegant for "shocking shillingsworth"—shocking, that is, in the "weird" and not the "bad" sense.

Legion of Honour, 1878. Royal Portuguese Knighthood, 1883. Gold Medals at Principal Exhibitions.
JOHN BRINSMEAD AND SONS' Patent Sostenente PIANOS are for sale, hire, and on the three years' system. "The perfection of touch, tone, and durability."—18, 20, 22, Wigmore-street, London, W. Lists free.

NATHANIEL BERRY'S PIANOS, with brass plated actions, iron-plated backs, Warranted for 20 years. Price 18 guineas. THREE YEARS' SYSTEM. 14s. per month. Carriage and tuning free. No deposit or guarantee required. Upright iron grands from 25 guineas. Organs from 6s. per month. Send for illustrated price lists, with testimonials, 135, City-road, London, E.C.

NEGRETTI AND ZAMBRA'S SEASIDE and TOURISTS' TELESCOPES.
BINOCULAR TELESCOPES
For Deer-stalking, Yachting, and Military Service.
HOLBORN VIADUCT, E.C.
BRANCHES: 45, CORNHILL; 122, REGENT-STREET; and CRYSTAL PALACE.
New illustrated price lists free.

SILBERBERG'S HABANA CIGAR COMPANY, 104 and 105, CHEAPSIDE. Established 1845. Celebrated BUENO Y BARATO CIGARS, 12s. 6d., 15s., 17s. 6d., and 20s. per 100. Cigarettes 2s. 6d. per 100. Tobacco 6s. per lb.; largest stock of finest Habana Cigars at prices never before attempted.

ARMY and NAVY HOUSE FURNISHING COMPANY
HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM.
Co-operative Prices, Monthly or Quarterly Payments.
PROSPECTUS—20, REGENT-STREET, LONDON.

VEGETARIAN DINNERS to perfection. Try one at the ALPHA, 23, OXFORD-STREET, opposite the Oxford.

THE COUNTY COUNCIL COMPENDIUM; or, Digest of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, the County Electors Act, 1888, and Local Government Act, 1888. By HENRY STEPHEN, and HORACE E. MILLER, LL.B., Barristers-at-law. In cloth, 21s.
London: WATERLOW and SONS (Lim.), London-wall.

Just published, 102 pp. foolscap 8vo, cloth, gilt edges, price 2s. 6d.
FROM OVER THE TOMB.
By a LADY.
CONTENTS.—Section I.: Of the Necessities of Salvation. Sect. II.: Of God's Manifestation to Man and Man's Nature. Sect. III.: Of the Teaching and Example of Christ. Sect. IV.: Of Duty on Earth. Sect. V.: Of Spiritual Existence and the State after Death.
In this very extensive summary of spiritual teaching it is stated that the lady's husband in spirit-life communicated it through her hand.
J. BURNS, 15, Southampton-row, London, W.C.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.
SEPTEMBER, 1888. Price 2s. 6d.
CONTENTS.
I. The Local Government Act, 1888.
II. Parisian Society.
III. Count Tolstoi's Life and Works.
IV. China: a New Departure.
V. The Right Hon. W. E. Forster.
VI. Home Affairs.
VII. Independent Section:
1. United Australia and Imperial Federation.
2. The Forster Tragedy in Ireland.
3. Marriage Rejection and Marriage Reform.
4. Compulsory Emigration.
London: TRÜBNER and Co., Ludgate-hill.

THE SCOTTISH ART REVIEW. Illustrated. Price One Shilling.
SEPTEMBER NUMBER contains articles by Walter Crane, Professor Baldwin Brown, John Lavery, James Paterson, Doryphorus, Dr. Underwood, W. A. Barrett, Emil Clauss, Franklin Peterson, and J. M.
Poem by Dr. Walter Smith. Reviews, Notes, &c.
PLATES.—Blair's College; Portrait of Mary Queen of Scots; a Highland Burn, by William Mactaggart, R.S.A.; Rowallan Castle, by A. Paterson; Chester Cathedral Pulpit, by Prentice.
Glasgow: KERR and RICHARDSON.
Edinburgh: JOHN MENZIES and Co.
London Agent—GEORGE VICKERS, Angel-court, Strand, W.C.

THE CLERKS' JOURNAL for SEPTEMBER (Price One Penny) contains article on the London Polytechnic and portrait of Mr. Quintin Hogg. Order from I. PITMAN and SONS, 1, Amen-corner.

THE MATRIMONIAL HERALD and FASHIONABLE MARRIAGE GAZETTE is the original and only recognized Medium for High-class INTRODUCTIONS. The largest and most successful matrimonial agency in the world. Price 3d.; in envelope, 4½d.—Address "Editor," 4c, Lamb's Conduit-street, London, W.C.

YOU cannot expect roast duck to fly about in the air, but a £5 NOTE is TO BE HAD FOR THE ASKING, if you will only ask quickly and ask loudly enough, and are not too bashful to take the money. See TUESDAY'S TRADE, FINANCE, and RECREATION, a Newspaper for Everybody. All Newsagents and Railway Bookstalls, or post free, 2d.—35, Mark-lane, London, E.C.

TO BOOKBUYERS and Librarians of Free Libraries.—The SEPTEMBER CATALOGUE of valuable NEW and SECONDHAND WORKS, offered at prices greatly reduced, is now ready, and will be sent post free upon application to W. H. SMITH and SON, Library Department, 186, Strand, London, W.C.

THE CITY OF MELBOURNE BANK (LIMITED)
Capital, 400,000 Shares of £5 each..... £2,000,000
Issued 200,000 Shares:—
Paid up £500,000
Uncalled 500,000 1,000,000
Reserve Fund 300,000
London Office, 117, Bishopsgate-street-within.
Bankers—Bank of England, Royal Bank of Scotland. Dublin: Messrs. Guinness, Mahon, and Co.
All banking business in connection with the Australian colonies transacted.
Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application.
EDMUND ROUSE, Manager.

Established 1868
THE LIBERATOR BUILDING SOCIETY,
20, BUDGE-ROW, CANNON-STREET.
FIVE PER CENT. PAID ON SHARES (£50 each), and on deposits of £500 and upwards made for fixed terms.
DEPOSITS of £5 and upwards at ONE MONTH'S NOTICE, FOUR PER CENT.
Reserve Fund—SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND POUNDS.
For particulars apply to the Secretary,
F. H. ROCKE.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.
(Founded 1838 for Life Assurance and Annuities.)
Funds—£3,310,7 3. Annual Revenue—£185,136.
NON-FORFEITABLE, WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
London: 5, Lombard-street, and 123, Pall-mall
Edinburgh: 82, Princes-street.

WESTMINSTER FIRE OFFICE, 27, KING-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN.
Founded A.D. 1717. Losses promptly paid.
Insurances arranged by Telephone No. 3,592.
CHARLES ROUSE BROWNE, Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Established 1803. 1, Old Broad-street, E.C.; 22, Pall-mall, S.W. Subscribed Capital, £1,200,000; paid up, £300,000; total invested funds, over £1,600,000. E. COZENS SMITH, Gen. Manager.

ACCIDENTS ALL THE YEAR ROUND. Provide against them by Policy of the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY, 64, CORNHILL, LONDON.
Hon. EVELYN ASHLEY, Chairman
Annual Income, £748,000.
Invested Capital and Reserve Fund, £975,000.
Compensation Paid for 126,000 Accidents, £2,502,000.
Moderate Premiums—Favourable Conditions—New Concessions. Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Claims. West-end Office:—8, Grand Hotel-buildings, W.C. Head Office:—64, Cornhill, London, E.C. WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

A GOOD PLAN.—£10 and upwards invested in Stocks and Shares, under a reliable system successfully tested for seven years, often returns handsome profits in a few days. Explanatory book (eighth edition) sent post free.—Address GEO. EVANS and Co., Stockbrokers, Gresham House, London, E.C.

REVERSIONS AND LIFE INTERESTS in LANDED or FUNDED PROPERTY or other securities and annuities PURCHASED, or loans or annuities thereon granted by the EQUITABLE REVERSIONARY INTEREST SOCIETY (LIMITED), 10, LANCASTER-PLACE, WATERLOO-BRIDGE, STRAND, Established 1835. Capital, £500,000. Interest on Loans may be capitalized.
F. S. CLAYTON } Joint
C. H. CLAYTON } Secretaries.

JOHN PAGE HOPPS' WRITINGS ON HOME RULE.
1. IS HOME RULE FOR IRELAND JUST AND SAFE?
8 pp. One Hundred and Fifth Thousand. Fifty, 1s. 6d.; One Hundred, 2s. 6d.; Five Hundred, 10s.; One Thousand, 15s.; over One Thousand, 10s. Thousand. All carriage free.
2. WHAT DOES HOME RULE FOR IRELAND MEAN?
3. HOME RULE ALL ROUND.
Nos. 2 and 3 are large two-page leaflets. Fifty, 6d.; One Hundred, 1s.; Five Hundred, 3s.; One Thousand and over, 5s. per Thousand. All carriage free.
All communications should be made to Mr. Hopps, Lea Hurst, Leicester.
A specimen copy of each will be sent by Mr. Hopps to any address, on receipt of one penny stamp.

TWENTY DOCTORS.
A SUFFERER'S EXPERIENCE OF RHEUMATIC GOUT.
"Calculated to be in every sense useful to sufferers."—*Daily News.*
"A singularly amusing and instructive account."—*Observer.*
"It is at once cheery and suggestive."—*Globe.*
"A good deal of shrewd advice is informally conveyed in this little pamphlet. Shows what a gouty man can do for his own comfort."—*Lancet.*
By A MEMBER OF THE C.T.C.
Price Sixpence.
London: HAMILTON, ADAMS, AND CO., Paternoster-row, E.C.

NOTICE.—ADVERTISERS, NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS, and other FIRMS (London or Country) who have used the BOOK POST for distributing their TRADE or other CIRCULARS, and who have of late had their communications IMPROPERLY SURCHARGED as LETTERS by the Post Office, are requested to communicate in their mutual interests with Messrs. BROWN, GOULD, and CO., 52, NEW OXFORD-STREET, W.C. Specimens of Circulars, Wrappers, and all Information should accompany letter.

"The Mystery of Cloomber."

By A. CONAN DOYLE.

IN the current issue of the **Pall Mall Budget** *appears the opening chapters of an Eerie Story, entitled* **"The Mystery of Cloomber."** *The scene of the novel is laid on the storm-beaten coast of South-western Scotland. The central figure is a haunted General. Who haunts him, and why he is haunted, will be wrapped in judicious mystery for seven or eight weeks.*

At all Railway Bookstalls and Newsagents, or of the Publisher.

OFFICES: 2, NORTHUMBERLAND STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

3 LINES 1/-
3 INSERTIONS 2/3

Beyond 3 Lines 4d. per Line per Insertion.

NOTE.—Each line averages about Seven words.)

These advertisements can be repeated at the same rates in the *Pall Mall Budget*, the Weekly Edition of the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

APARTMENTS to be LET.

A SPANISH GENTLEMAN has two comfortable BEDROOMS to LET. Good opportunity to LEARN the LANGUAGE. Terms 8s. 6d. inclusive.—15, Danesville-road, Denmark-hill.

COMFORTABLE APARTMENTS. Bedroom and sitting-room FURNISHED, close to Loughborough Junction station. Two beds if required; 12s. per week.—23, Vaughan-road.

CONSULTING ROOMS TO LET Bedroom and board if required.—Apply a 58, Harley-street, Cavendish-square, W.

LAKE DISTRICT, Vale of Newlands. Comfortable FURNISHED APARTMENTS. Farmhouse, near Lake Derwentwater. Terms moderate. J. Hodgson, Littletown Farm, Newlands, Keswick.

HOUSES, &c., to be LET or SOLD

HINDHEAD, HASLEMERE, SURREY. FREEHOLD LAND for SALE facing high road London to Portsmouth. A very desirable site for those seeking health.—Apply A. WARD, 21, Carlton-road, Finsbury Park.

PENMAENMAWR, Wales.—FURNISHED VILLAS or APARTMENTS. Enclose stamped envelope.—EPSILON, Penrhyn Villa.

EDUCATIONAL.

ELOCUTION.—Unique instruction by Edwin Drew, Editor, THE ELOCUTIONIST (monthly), 124, Gower-street. Books 1s. 2d. Postal instruction. Innumerable, irreproachable references.

SCHORNE COLLEGE, near Winslow, for Sons of Clergy, Army, Navy, &c. Thirty guineas per annum; considerable reduction to brothers and orphans. Entrance fee, five guineas. Vicar is Warden.—Address, Rev. Dr JAMES.

THE SPANISH AND FRENCH TAUGHT in four months,—Reply, CARVALHO, Poste Restante, Charing-cross.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STAMPS! STAMPS!!—Buy, sell, and exchange with Palmer, who agitated Parliament to pass Act to stop forged stamps. Cheapest house; best prices given for collections; opinions given on stamps gratis. 500 stamps, all different, 6s. Bric-à-Brac, 1d. Stamps sent on approval. J. W. PALMER, 281, Strand, London.

TOBACCONISTS COMMENCING.—Write for an illustrated Guide, free by post. "THE TOBACCONISTS' OUTFITTING CO.," Braimes'-buildings, Beech-street, Barbican, London, E.C.

TO AUTHORS, JOURNALISTS, &c. An Editor of experience says:—"If "the writers who deluge my table with MSS. would "only spend TWOPENCE PER 100 WORDS "in having their articles copied by a type writer, "what a blessing it would be for me and the "comps., and how much greater chance their "copy would have of being read." TYPE-WRITING DONE at that rate by "TYPEWRITER," 14, Shaftesbury-road, Hammersmith, W. Translations from French and German also undertaken.

A Wonderful Medicine.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness and Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one Box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in the human machine. They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action with the rosebud of health the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society; and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

Prepared only, and Sold Wholesale, by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire.

BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS. The GREAT REMEDY for GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, and NEURALGIA. The excruciating pain is quickly relieved and cured in a few days by this celebrated Medicine. These Pills require no restraint of diet during their use, and are certain to prevent the diseases attacking any vital part. Sold by all Chemists, at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS.—Any one who has an attack of either Gout or Rheumatism should use Holloway's Ointment, the powerful action of which, combined with the operation of the Pills, must infallibly effect a cure The Pills act directly on the blood, which they purify and improve, and perseverance with the Ointment will speedily relax all stiffness and prevent any permanent contraction.

SAUNDERS'S GUARDS HAIR DYE is the cheapest and best, has no smell, is perfectly harmless, and instantly changes red or grey hair to the most natural brown or black. A trial proves its superiority. 2s. 6d. or 3s. 6d.; free or 3 stamps extra.—J. TOUZEAU SAUNDERS, 312, Oxford-street.

KEATING'S POWDER.

Kills Bugs, Fleas, Moths, Beetles.
Kills Bugs, Fleas, Moths, Beetles.
Kills Bugs, Fleas, Moths, Beetles
Kills Bugs, Fleas, Moths, Beetles.
Kills Bugs, Fleas, Moths, Beetles.
Kills Bugs, Fleas, Moths, Beetles.
Kills Bugs, Fleas, Moths, Beetles.

Sold in Tins, 6d. and 1s. each.

GREAT NORTHERN CENTRAL HOSPITAL.

BUILDING FUND APPEAL.

As £20,000 only has been subscribed towards the £45,000 required for the New Buildings now in course of erection, further CONTRIBUTIONS are Urgently NEEDED, and will be thankfully received by the Bankers, Messrs. Ransom, Bouverie, and Co., 1, Pall-mall East, S.W., or by the Secretary, Mr. William T. Grant, at the Hospital, Holloway-road, N.

C. T. MURDOCH, Esq., M.P.,
Chairman of Committee.

THE CANCER HOSPITAL (Free). Founded 1851. BROMPTON, LONDON, S.W. No letters of recommendation needed. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS and DONATIONS are URGENTLY SOLICITED. The reliable income is about £3,000 a year less than the ordinary expenditure.

BANKERS—Messrs. COUTTS & Co., Strand, W.C.
W. H. HUGHES, Secretary.

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA.—ORIENT LINE FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE.

The following Steamships, belonging to the ORIENT and PACIFIC COMPANIES, leave LONDON as under, Plymouth one day later, Naples nine days later, for ALBANY, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY direct with her Majesty's mails, taking passengers for all ports in AUSTRALASIA:—

	Tons	H.P.	
IBERIA	4,702	4,200	Sept. 14
ORMUZ	6,116	8,500	Sept. 28
CUZCO	2,918	4,000	Oct. 12
ORIENT	5,386	6,000	Oct. 26
LUSITANIA	2,825	4,600	Nov. 9
OROYA	6,184	7,000	Nov. 23

The steamers will call at Colombo until further notice.

Loading berth, Tilbury Docks.
Cheap Single and Return Tickets.

Managers, F. GREEN and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, and ANDERSON, ANDERSON, and Co., 5, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C. For freight or passage apply to the latter firm, or to the West-end Agents, GRINDLAY and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.

NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA, viâ Teneriffe, Cape Town, and Hobart. Shortest tropical passage. Royal Mail Service, under contract with Government of New Zealand. THE NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED) will despatch their magnificent full-powered steamers—

AORANGI .... 4,163 tons.. From London, Sept. 20
RIMUTAKA.. 4,473 " .. " " Oct. 18

Leaving Plymouth two days later. Cheap return tickets. Best accommodation for all classes, and superior deck state rooms. Full information to be obtained at the Company's Offices, 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.; or of West-end agents, Messrs. Guion and Co., 5, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, S.W.

P. AND O. MAIL STEAMERS ACCELERATED THROUGH SERVICES as under:—

BOMBAY direct by P. and O. from London and Brindisi every week.

CALCUTTA direct by P. and O. from London every fortnight.

CEYLON direct by P. and O. from London every week. Corresponding steamers for Marseilles.

CHINA, STRAITS, and JAPAN direct by P. and O. from London and Marseilles every fortnight.

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c., direct by P. and O. from London and Brindisi every fortnight.

GIBRALTAR, MALTA, BRINDISI, PORT SAID, and ISMAILIA. The Company despatch weekly from London one of their large and well-appointed steamers for the above ports.

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS.

For particulars apply at the Offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C., and 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.

INDIA, CEYLON, JAVA, QUEENSLAND, BURMAH, PERSIA, EAST AFRICA, &c.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).
(BRITISH INDIA ASSOCIATION.)

MAIL STEAMERS from LONDON

CALCUTTA	Fortnightly.
MADRAS	"
COLOMBO	"
RANGOON	"
KURRACHEE	"
BAGHDAD	"
BATAVIA	Four weekly.
BRISBANE	"
ROCKHAMPTON	"
ZANZIBAR	"

Delivering Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo at all the principal Ports of

INDIA, BURMAH, EAST AFRICA, QUEENSLAND, and JAVA.

Every comfort for a Tropical Voyage.

Apply to GRAY, DAWES, and CO., 17, Austin Friars; or to GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and CO., Albert-square, Manchester; 51, Pall Mall, and 109, Leadenhall-street, London.

TO GERMANY, by Ocean Mail Steamer from Southampton, homeward bound from New York.

The magnificent EXPRESS STEAMERS of the NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, 5,500 tons, 6,000-horse power each, take passengers from Southampton for Bremen every Thursday and every Sunday. Lofty state rooms, liberal table, electric light everywhere. Fares: Through from London, first saloon, £3 15s.; second saloon, £1 18s. 6d.; Return tickets, £4 15s. 6d. and £3 15s. respectively. All parts of Germany easily reached by rail from Bremen. Apply to Company's Agents, Keller, Wallis, and Co., 32, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, London, S.W.; or 5 and 7, Fenchurch street, E.C.; or at Southampton.

EXCURSIONS to SCOTLAND.—EDINBURGH (Leith), passage 28 hours.—The LONDON and EDINBURGH SHIPPING COMPANY'S first-class steamships *METEOR* (new steamer), *IONA*, and *MARMION* (lighted by electricity), from HERMITAGE STEAM WHARF, Wapping, EVERY TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, as follows:—Sept. 5th, 11 A.M.; 8th, 1 P.M.; 11th, 3 P.M.; 12th, 4 P.M.; 15th, 9 A.M.; 18th, 10 A.M.; 19th, 11 A.M.; 22nd, 1 P.M.; 25th, 2 P.M.; 26th, 3 P.M.; 29th, 5 P.M.; returning from Edinburgh (Leith) every Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. Fares (including steward's fees): Saloon, 22s.; fore cabin, 16s.; staterooms of four berths, for families, 32s. each berth; deck (soldiers and sailors only), 10s. return tickets, available for twelve months, saloon, 34s.; fore cabin, 24s. 6d.—Apply to G. W. WHEATLEY and Co., 23, Regent-street; Booking Office, 102, Queen Victoria-street; LAVINGTON'S, 69, Old Bailey; or at the Wharf, to J. C. GREGORY.

N.B.—This route offers unrivalled facilities for visiting the GLASGOW INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION. EXPRESS TRAINS run every hour between EDINBURGH and GLASGOW.

Cheap Circular Tours round the Land's End and by Bristol Channel, in connection with the Clyde Shipping Company and Messrs. Sloan and Co.'s Steamers.

WANTED, by the Editor of the PALL MALL BUDGET, the Serial Rights in a one-volume NOVEL of ADVENTURE, full of stirring incident and vividly drawn character. The Editor will also be glad to consider any SHORT STORIES of about 5,000 words which may be submitted to him. MSS. should be written in a clear hand, on one side of the paper only, and the leaves should be fastened together and paged. MSS. must be addressed, post paid, to the Editor of the PALL MALL BUDGET, 2, Northumberland-street, Strand, London, W.C.

Every MS. must bear the Name and Address of the Writer (not necessarily for publication), and be accompanied by postage-stamps for its return in case of non-acceptance.

HERRICK FOUNDATION SCHOOL, LOAMPIT HILL, BLACKHEATH, S.E.

(*a*) Commercial Division; (*b*) Mathematical and Classical. Boarding fees, 30 guineas inclusive (tuition fees borne by foundation). Vacancies in Head Master's house after holidays.—Full Prospectus of THE WARDEN, or F. BUCK, Clerk.

SALCOMBE COLLEGE, Loughton, Essex.—Principal, Mrs. Vivian, assisted by Resident Certificated English, French, and German Governesses; London Professors. The College is situated on a hill, and stands in its own grounds of two acres. Lawn tennis and croquet. Close to Epping Forest, and twelve miles from London. University and other Examinations. Excellent class-rooms, and well-furnished sitting-rooms. Terms moderate and inclusive. References: Revs J. Angus, D.D., W. Durban, B.A., J. A. Spurgeon, also W. Olney, F. A. Owgan, M.D., J. Passmore, Esqrs. Prospectus, with view of College, sent on application.

QUEENWOOD COLLEGE, HAMPSHIRE.

CHRISTIAN KINGDOM SOCIETY, for the Promotion of God's Kingdom of Righteousness, Unselfishness, and Love. ITS ONLY RULE an honest endeavour to be loyal to the Spirit of Christ. Those attracted by it should write to Secretary, 20, St. Bride-street, E.C.

WARRINGTON LODGE, Warwick-road, Maida-vale, W. — PRIVATE HOSPITAL for LADIES. For terms, &c., write to the Secretary and Superintendent, Mrs. McDONALD.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

FRESH FRUIT JAMS,

MADE FROM CHOICE FRESH FRUITS AND REFINED SUGAR ONLY

Are Sold by Grocers in 1-lb., 2-lb., 3-lb., and 4-lb. Jars,

Bearing CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S *names in full on the labels.*

SUN LIFE OFFICE.

EXTRAORDINARY RESULTS.

The profits paid this year in cash by the SUN LIFE OFFICE have been exceptionally large, surpassing those hitherto given, and for which the Society has been so justly noted, and averaged 196 p.c. of the annual premium (nearly two premiums), payable in cash.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

The above Extraordinary Results prove that a WITH PROFIT POLICY opened with the SUN LIFE OFFICE can be had at considerably LESS THAN COST PRICE.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES granted on favourable terms With and Without Profits.—Obtain and read the New Edition of the Society's Prospectus.

JOHN G. PRIESTLEY, HARRIS C. L. SAUNDERS, } Joint Actuaries.

OUR EYES.

BROWNING'S IMPROVED METHOD of SUITING THE SIGHT WITH SPECTACLES, either personally or by Correspondence.—Browning's axis-cut pebbles are the most perfect lenses made, being cut from pure crystals of Brazilian pebble at right angles to the axis, and every lens tested separately by the polariscope. Spectacles of superior quality from 4s. 6d. per pair; with pebble lenses in best steel frames, from 10s. 6d. per pair; and in gold frames, from £1 3s. 6d. Full particulars of Browning's Method of Suiting the Sight by Correspondence, and Testimonials post free.

JOHN BROWNING, 63, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Now ready (Sixpence), New Series, No. 63.

THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE for SEPTEMBER

containing, among other articles of interest, "*FRENCH JANET.*" *Chaps.* 1-3. "*A COACH DRIVE AT THE LAKES.*" *Part I.* "*AN ORIGINAL EDITION.*" "*NOTES BY A NATURALIST: the Heron and its Haunts,*" *and* "*A LIFE'S MORNING,*" *by the Author of* "*Demos,*" "*Thyrza,*" *&c., Chaps. 17 and 18.*

London: SMITH, ELDER and CO., 15, Waterloo-place.

TOWER TEA. "A daily treat."

See Trade Mark "A Tower of STRENGTH" on every packet.

SPECIAL SYSTEM OF DISTRIBUTION through the Company's Agents.

GENUINE, REFRESHING, WHOLESOME TEA.

TOWER TEA ONCE USED IS ALWAYS USED.

1s. 4d. per lb. Wholesome Tea. 1s. 8d. per lb. Powerful Tea. 2s. per lb. Fine First Crop Tea. Of leading Agents in every district in the United Kingdom. Central London Agents, SPIERS and POND (Ld.), 11 and 12, Water-lane, Blackfriars, E.C. Where vacancies may exist agents are appointed by the GREAT TOWER STREET TEA COMPANY (Ld.), 5, JEWRY STREET, LONDON, E.C., to whom all applications should be made.

SHORTHAND. Metropolitan School, Ld., 27, Chancery-lane. Business men, note—Shorthand acquired here in odd spare hours. Inspect (free) our list of vacancies. We can place any number of gentlemanly youths and young men in the City. Country boarders received. A chartered accountant gives practical training in book-keeping. Prospectus post free.

HOTEL LIST.

DUNBLANE HYDROPATHIC, PERTHSHIRE.—65 minutes by rail and frequent trains to GLASGOW EXHIBITION. Charming mountain scenery. Medical men strongly recommend the district, the Highland air being dry and exceptionally bracing. Most superior table. Terms from £2 12s. 6d.

CANARY ISLANDS.

OROTAVA GRAND HOTEL, SANATORIUM, and HEALTH RESORT, TENERIFFE.

SEASON 1888—1889.

The Taoro Hotels Company (Limited) have acquired the above Hotel, as also that of the Casa Marquesa, Zamora, and Buena Vista. It is now under entirely new and English management; contains 120 bedrooms. Lawn Tennis. Billiards, Riding and Driving. Pure water, dry and bracing air. Finest climate in the world. Absolutely no winter. See the Holiday number of the *London Medical Recorder*.

There is a Resident English Chaplain and a Physician, M.D., London, M.R.C.S., near the Hotel. Reduced tariff. For terms and further particulars, address the Manager, Sanatorium Puerto Orotava, Teneriffe, or the Company's agents, Messrs. Sinclair, Hamilton, and Co., 17, St. Helen's place, London, E.C.

THE BEST PAPER FOR AN IDLE SUMMER HOUR.

TO

HOLIDAY MAKERS,

TOURISTS, and

TRAVELLERS.

Send your name and address to the Publisher of the **Pall Mall Budget**, 2, *Northumberland-street, Strand, London, W.C., and enclose postal note for* 1s. 6d. *(if address is within the United Kingdom), or* 1s. 8d. *(if address is abroad), for which you will have the* **Pall Mall Budget** *sent you for a month.*

Original Sketches, by well-known Artists, and fresh and crisp matter, written specially for each issue, are among the characteristic features of the **Pall Mall Budget**.

THIRTY-FIRST THOUSAND.

READY THIS DAY, THIRD EDITION, THOROUGHLY REVISED.

Crown 4to, with Numerous Plans and Illustrations.

In Paper Covers, Price SIXPENCE; Post Free, SEVENPENCE-HALFPENNY.

Limp Cloth, Price ONE SHILLING; Post Free, ONE SHILLING and TWOPENCE.

THE

Deanery Guide to WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

By M. C. and E. T. BRADLEY.

ILLUSTRATIONS AND ARCHITECTURAL CHAPTER BY A. J. GRAHAME.

With an Introduction by the DEAN.

"PALL MALL GAZETTE" OFFICE, 2, NORTHUMBERLAND STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Printed and Published by RICHARD LAMBERT, at the Office, 2, Northumberland-street, Strand, in the Parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.—TUESDAY, September 4, 1888.